The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8101.—VOL. XLIX. THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

THE price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—£4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers, as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the *Herald* when sent *prepaid through the Post Office* on and after this date, will be £4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.

Herald Office, Sydney, 1st April.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, 83, Stanley-street, Mrs. William Aitkenhead, of a son.

On the 21st instant, at Rushcutter's Bay, the wife of Mr. J. Taylor, of a daughter.

On the 23rd instant, the wife of the Rev. R. Taylor, of a son.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, 87, Liverpool-street, Mrs. J. Jamieson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th instant, at the Synagogue, Macquarie-street, by the bride's father, Mr. Angell Ellis, second son of Mr. Elias Ellis, of Carlton, Melbourne, to Hannah, youngest daughter of the Rev. S. Phillips, minister of the Macquarie-street Synagogue.

On the 24th instant, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. Edward Kennedy, Bay-street, Glebe, to Catherine, relict of the late Mr. P. Erwin, Glebe.

DEATHS.

On the 18th instant, at Lewingbrook, Upper Alleyn, Henry Fowler, third son of John Fowler, of Ashby, Lincolnshire, cornet in the 9th Hussars, and brother to the late Captain Fowler, of Redfern, Sydney, aged 64 years.

On the 19th instant, at the residence of his parents, Spring Hill, "The Oaks," Robert Edward, only son of Robert Wild, Esq., aged one month and two days.

On the 22nd instant, at Rushcutter's Bay, the infant daughter of Mrs. J. Tayler.

On the 23rd instant, suddenly, at Brisbane, Queensland, Mr. James Jeevan, builder, beloved brother of Mrs. William Allerton, Sydney.

On the 24th instant, at the residence of his parents, No. 352, Castlereagh-street, the beloved son of Edward and Jane Hunter, of diphtheria, after two days' illness, aged three years and eleven months.

On the 25th instant, at the residence of his parents, 301, Sussex-street, of diphtheria, William, third and only surviving son of John and Catherine Albin, aged four years and one month.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, 51, Gloucester-street, Catherine, the beloved wife of William Grisdale, aged 31 years, leaving a loving husband and two children. May she rest in peace.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
NORTHAM, 1610 tons, 400 horse power,
N. J. SKOTTOWE, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1864, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 23rd May, 1864.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under:—
For AUCKLAND (AUCKLAND) 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about 8th
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO, (LORD ASHLEY).. .. 25th
Returning to SYDNEY about 20th

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.
*** A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamer at Nelson, transhipping passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau, arriving at Manukau 4th, leaves Manukau on the 8th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.

A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STRAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 28th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 11th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU the 24th of each month.

A steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 3rd, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 20th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about the 29th of each month.

Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO PICTON GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Company's steamship PHŒBE will be laid on to follow the Lord Ashley, should sufficient inducement offer, taking cargo and passengers for Nelson and Picton.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, Manager.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—BRISBANE v NEW SOUTH WALES.
The AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will issue RETURN TICKETS to parties desirous of witnessing the above match, available for fourteen days, from 26th instant, at the reduced rate of £9 each.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 14th May.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), at 11; and COONANBARA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, TUESDAY.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON (THURSDAY), at 4. No cargo received after 3 p.m.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
Free goods received THIS DAY, and bonded goods, TO-MORROW (Friday).
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—CLARENCE, 7th June.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—WILLIAMS, 31st instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, 6th instant.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Office, foot of Market-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—Regular Communication.—The fine new fast and powerful steamer BARWON is placed in the Melbourne trade, and will ply regularly every fortnight.
Saloon, £5 10s.; return, £8 8s.; steerage, £2 10s.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, Barrack-st.

STEAM to the MACLEAY.—The NEW MOON, 24 hours after arrival. W. DALTON, agent.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12 0, 4.30.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

HANNAH, for PORT MACQUARIE.—Sails THIS DAY, at 4 p.m. O'DOWD, Commercial Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORAKI and PELICAN TREE.—The schooner HELEN will receive cargo TO-MORROW. Wright's Wharf.
W. WRIGHT.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
WOGONGA.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer on THURSDAY, 2nd June.
EDEN (TWOFOLD BAY).—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., for the building of a Wooden Paddle STEAMER according to a specification and plan to be seen at the offices of this Company, where any further particulars can be given. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. E. MANNING, Manager. I. S. N. Co.'s Offices, May 20th.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.
These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, on TUESDAY, at 8 a.m., leaving GOSFORD same day at 2 p.m.
Phœnix Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—WILLIAM HEZLETT sails first fair wind. Freight apply Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORAKI.—RODERICK DHU, now receiving cargo. Baltic Wharf.

MANNING RIVER.—HOPE receives cargo this day, and sails THIS EVENING. Commercial Wharf

FOR BRISBANE.—The BOOROOWANG is now fast loading, and will clear TO-MORROW
MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The favourite clipper barque LION, W. BENNETT commander, will commence loading in a few days, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner JENNY COX, WILLIAMS, master, loading at the Baltic Wharf.
MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—A1 barque ELLESMERE, Captain ROBINSON, will clear at the Customs on SATURDAY next. Loading at Albion Wharf. Has room for a few tons.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—Schooner TOMMY. For freight apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The clipper schooner BRITON'S QUEEN, 130 tons register, MALCOLM BROWN, commander, will sail for the above port THIS EVENING. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., agents, Charlotte-place.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The regular trader HIGHLANDER, 190 tons register, HUGH BOOR, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, 27th instant.

Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations.

Cabin £5
Steerage.. 3

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL for MANAKAU.—The fine clipper schooner SPRAY, Captain M'DERMOTT, will commence loading for the above port in a few days, and having nearly all her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. NEARING, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The A1 clipper barque CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, B. JENKINS, commander, is now fast loading, and as the greater portion of her cargo is engaged, she will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at PICTON to land passengers if sufficient inducement offers.—The well-known clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain CLULOW, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR NELSON direct.—The clipper brig DART, G. CARPHIN, Commander, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 fast-sailing clipper ship ELIZABETH KIMBALL, 1300 tons burthen, J. S. GRINDLE, commander, will sail on or about 5th June.

Has superior accommodations for 10 cabin and 20 steerage passengers. Apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 54, New Pitt-street.

SHIP ELIZABETH KIMBALL, for SAN FRANCISCO.—Intending Passengers are requested to secure passage on or before June 1st next, as the ship will proceed to sea at once, her loading being completed. Three cabin and seven steerage berths still disengaged.
ROBERT D. MERRILL, agent, 54, Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For Cabin Passengers only.—The Hanoverian clipper barque AMAZONE, 500 tons burthen, Captain MEYER, will be despatched from NEWCASTLE, about the 1st June.

For rates of passage, apply DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom House Buildings.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The WELCOME being under charter, will be dispatched for the above port on or about 28th instant.

For gold or light freight apply to Captain HOLLAND, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 ship EVERTON, 900 tons register, W. LIVINGSTON, commander, will be dispatched for the above port in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For passengers only, to sail on the 18th June.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship LOCHIEL, R. B. MONKMAN, commander, has only one cabin disengaged, and will positively sail on the day named.

For terms apply to the Captain, on board; SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; or FREDERICK ESSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class VESSEL of about 320 tons burthen. Apply to JOHN F. LINCKER, 207, Lower George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class British brig WATER LILY, 262 tons register, J. WALDRON, commander, open for any voyage on discharge of inward cargo.

Apply to HENRY FISHER and SON, George and Argyle streets.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 Scotch-built barque MARY MILLER, 400 tons dead weight. G. L. BROWN, commander.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL of large tonnage for the conveyance of Coals from Newcastle to Hobson's Bay. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

FRENCH BARQUE GEORGES ET JULIETTE, from CALCUTTA.—The CONSIGNEE of T. O. C., 800 bags rice, shipped by ROBERT CHARRIOT, and consigned to order, is requested to pass ENTRY at once for Botts' Wharf, and pay freight at the office of the undersigned. If not entered by noon THIS DAY, the same will be entered, landed and stored at the risk and expense of consignee.
S. A. JOSEPH, agent.

SHIP STRATHDON, for LONDON.—All Accounts against the above vessel must be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, on or before THURSDAY, the 26th instant, or they will not be recognised.
23rd May. (Signed) JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

LUCY MILESFORD.—Please call on the undersigned immediately; your property is likely to be disputed, and the utmost promptitude will be necessary. GEORGE MILESFORD.

MRS. RAYMOND.—A LETTER of importance for you at the Post Office.

EDWARD ANDERSON, come for your BOX to Mrs. OGILVY'S, or it will be sold.

C. M.—Please CALL at 254, Victoria-street, top of William-street, near Windmill.

REGISTER VERITAS, UNIVERSAL LLOYD.
Marine Surveyor—Captain H. ten Zeldam Ganswyk.
Notice is hereby given to parties interested that we, the undersigned, holding the appointment as Agents for Register Veritas, Universal Lloyd, are prepared to receive applications for certificates, visa of certificates, and surveys, and to grant the same to ships classified under said administration.
Particular attention is directed to the following articles of the regulations of Veritas:—
Art. VI.—"The continuance of the character during the period assigned depends upon occasional surveys, at least once in every two years."
Art. X.—"In case of damage, the vessel must be submitted to a new survey, or the present certificate loses its value."
Applications to be made in writing, and forwarded to our offices, where further information may be obtained.
PROST, KOHLER, and CO.,
Netherlands Consulate General.
Agents for the Associations of Underwriters of Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.
Agents for the Netherlands India and Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Companies of Batavia.
Offices, Spring-street.

VICTORIA CLUB.—Notice.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on THURSDAY next, the 26th May, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m.
By order of the committee,
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Bourke-street.—ANNIVERSARY SERVICES will be held on next LORD'S DAY, May 29th, when SERMONS will be preached—that in the Morning by the Rev. Mr. FRAZER, M.A., of Balmain, and in the Evening by the Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON. Service to commence in the morning at 11, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.
On TUESDAY EVENING, May 31st, a TEA MEETING will be held, after which a Public Meeting, when addresses will be delivered by various ministers. Tea on the table at half-past 6. Tickets, 1s. each, to be had of the friends; or Mr. GOOLD, corner of Pitt and King streets.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—Second ANNUAL MEETING, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, 30th May, at half-past 7 o'clock. Chair to be taken by JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq.
The Revs. J. Voller, Thomas Smith, B. Chapman, G. Graham, F. Hibberd, T. Johnson, and R. Hartley are expected to address the meeting.
All persons who feel any interest in the welfare of the community are specially invited to attend.
BENJAMIN SHORT, Honorary Secretary.

THE VERY REV. ARCHPRIEST THERRY.—A Solemn DIRGE will be chanted THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7; and TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 11, a High Mass de Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the Very Reverend Archpriest Therry. The body will be removed to the Cathedral this evening.
The Devotion of the Forty Hours, announced last Sunday to open after High Mass this day, will not begin until 11 on Saturday Morning.

AUSTRALASIAN HOLY CATHOLIC GUILD OF ST. MARY AND ST. JOSEPH.—The Brethren of the above confraternity are requested to attend the solemn office for the eternal repose of the soul of the Venerable Archpriest THERRY, THIS EVENING, at a quarter to 7 o'clock, in St. Mary's Cathedral, in guild costume.
By order of the Warden,
ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, Guild Secretary.

CRICKET.—QUEENSLAND v. N. S. W.—Gentlemen selected to take part in the above Match are requested to meet at Lawrence's Cricket Depot, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock sharp. Any gentlemen not showing by half-past 2, the Selection Committee will consider themselves bound to select others in their place.
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The friends of Mr. AARON LOVERIDGE are invited to attend a MEETING to be held at BRANSGROVE'S Hotel, King and George streets, on FRIDAY next, 27th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely.
RICHARD WATKINS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—A Pigeon MATCH will come off at Iles' Victoria Inn, Eastern Creek, Western Road, on SATURDAY, 28th instant. Shooting to commence at 10 o'clock. R. I. begs to inform pigeon fanciers that he has a select collection of birds. Only five minutes' walk from Rooty Hill Station.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Electors will be held on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at the Council Chambers (School of Arts building), Darling-street, for the purpose of nominating and electing one Councillor for the North Ward, in room of Thomas S. Rountree, resigned.
By order of the Council,
J. M'DONALD, Council Clerk.
17th May, 1864.

ADMISSION, FREE!—A LECTURE on the Abolition of Capital Punishment will be delivered by Mr. FREDERICK LEE, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS EVENING, Thursday, 26th May, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m.,—Alderman SUTHERLAND, M.P., in the chair. At the close of the proceedings, printed copies of the lecture can be obtained at the door, price one shilling. Subscriber's copies will be delivered following day. Many influential gentlemen and ladies have signified their intention of being present.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The FIFTH CONCERT of the season will take place on TUESDAY, the 7th June.
The programme will consist of Rossini's STABAT MATER, and a choice selection of vocal and instrumental secular music.
Vocal and instrumental REHEARSAL, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp.
T. J. SOUTHERN, Hon. Sec.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—Subscribers are informed that the THIRD CONCERT of the season will be given on Thursday Evening, JUNE 23rd.
Virginia Gabriel's new Cantata DREAMLAND will be produced on this occasion.
H. N. MONTAGU, hon. secretary.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—Elementary Class THIS EVENING, at 7; Choral Practice at 8. Conversazione after practice.
D. CALLEN, conductor.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ORPHEONIST SOCIETY are requested to forward the amount of their subscription to the undersigned, at 46, Stanley-street.
ALFRED CANE, hon. treasurer.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Questions answered. Enclose birth, sex, and 13 stamps. ASTROLOGY, Post Office.

PHRENOLOGY of Handwriting.—Hamilton's infallible system to ascertain your own or your friend's character. Send specimen and 13 penny stamps to SPHINX, Post Office. Above 100 testimonials for inspection on application.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 328, George-street, near Hunter-street.—Mr. KELLEY may be consulted daily. Hours, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. N.B. No interest in other advertisements.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2 (Engine Station, Phillip-street North).—SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by Mr. G. B. Kelly, Mr. S. Baylis, Mr. M'Nab, and Mr. G. Lane, for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine, to be the property of the No. 2 Company, and for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Lists are also lying at the various Banks and Insurance Companies' Offices.

CELEBRATION of the EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.—All parties holding moneys or tickets in connection with the above are requested to meet the secretary, Mr. LEGGO, at Mr. Petter's, Albion Hotel, before Saturday next. Mr. Leggo will be in attendance from 7 till 9 p.m.

TO OWNERS OF RACEHORSES.—NOMINATIONS for the undermentioned Races, accompanied by the respective sums stated, must reach the Office of the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on the days below specified:—
On FRIDAY, June the 3rd,
The Metropolitan Cup (next Spring Meeting), for all horses, £5.
The Randwick Derby (next Spring Meeting), for now 2 years, £7 10s.
On THURSDAY, June the 30th.
The Australian Derby (Spring of 1865), for now yearlings, £4.
The Australian St. Leger (Autumn of 1866), for now yearlings, £4.
BUCHAN THOMSON,
Hon. Sec. Australian Jockey Club.
The Stables, Bligh-street, 23rd May, 1864.

PROMENADE CONCERT To-night, on the Prince of Wales Promenade.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS EXHIBITION,
Just added,
MRS. BROWN,
the companion of the celebrated bushranger,
FRANK GARDINER,
who may also be seen at the Rooms, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
In addition to these notorious personages, upwards of FIFTY figures of the LEADING CHARACTERS in ancient and modern history are in this magnificent collection.
Admission, one shilling. Children, half price.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES DILLON
IMMENSE ATTRACTION TO-NIGHT
BENEFIT OF
MISS EMMA NEVILLE!!!
Under Distinguished Patronage.
THIS EVENING (Thursday), the sparkling Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE.
Grace Harkaway ..... Mrs. Charles Dillon
Lady Gay Spanker ..... Miss Emma Neville.
With song "Silver-toned Bugle," composer, Mr. George Loder.
Concluding with the highly amusing Farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
or Stage Struck.
TO-MORROW (Friday), by special request, and positively for the last time, the Grand Romance of the
DUKE'S MOTTO.
On MONDAY next will appear, and play his Farewell Engagement in the colonies (for six nights only),
The Celebrated Comedian,
Mr. GEORGE COPPIN,
Doors open at 7. No bonnets allowed in the Boxes.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.
CHARLES V. HOWARD, Treasurer.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. Younge.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the engagement of
Miss CLEVELAND,
who will appear for
THIS NIGHT ONLY, as MRS. HALLER,
Mr RICHARD YOUNGE as THE STRANGER.
Miss ANNIE LOCKHART,
as Katherine, in the CROWN PRINCE, or the Buckle of Brilliants.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, May 26,
will be presented the popular play of
THE STRANGER.
To conclude with the sparkling comedy entitled the
CROWN PRINCE.
Monthly tickets, £1 1s., not transferable, will be issued on and after Monday next, May 30th, for the dress circle. These tickets will entitle the holder to admission nightly, except on the occasion of benefits, and the privilege of introducing two friends at half-price.
Mr. R. LAWRENCE and Miss CARRY GEORGE, from the Victorian theatres, are engaged, and will shortly appear.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. YOUNGE.
SATURDAY, May 28th, by Special Command, for the Benefit of Miss CLEVELAND, on which occasion, under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of his Excellency the Governor, Lady Young, and the Members of the Ministry, will be performed, for the last time, the celebrated Drama of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. To conclude with THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery ..... Miss Cleveland.
Places can be secured at the Box office.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FAT BOY, acknowledged to be the only genuine fat person exhibited in the Old Country, is now holding his Levees in Simpson's Large Drawing Room, Victoria Hotel, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, and during the week.
Admission, 1s.; children, 6d. Open from 11 a.m. till 1, from 2 till 6, and from 7 till 10. Private entrance for visitors.
WILLIAM EVANS, Agent.

HORSEMANSHIP.—Professor BELEW Lectures and Tames a Wild Horse, THIS DAY, at Mr. Armstrong's Veterinary Repository, at 2 p.m. This will give all an opportunity of witnessing his Wonderful Performances.
Tickets, 2s. 6d., to be had at the door. All regular pupils will be required to produce their Certificates of Membership.

SMALL BORE RIFLE CLUB.—PRACTICE on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, commencing at 2 15 o'clock—300, 700, 800, and 900 yards.
THOMAS RICHARDS, hon. sec.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the localities of Paddington, Woolloomooloo, and other adjoining districts, is, THIS DAY, OPENED, at No. 148, South Head Road (North side) for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 18th May, 1864.

THE CITY BANK.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those shareholders who have omitted to pay the call of £5, payable on 1st May instant, are reminded that they are subject to a charge of ten per cent. per annum on the same from the due date until date of payment.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd May, 1864.

NOTICE OF CALL.—In pursuance of resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors, held at the Office of this Bank, in London, on the 11th and 30th November, 1863, in respect of an increase of capital:
Notice is hereby given that a second call of £12 10s. per share is payable on the 15th June, 1864, at the Offices of the Union Bank of Australia in Sydney, Hobart Town, and Launceston, upon the Shares allotted at those places respectively, and must be paid on or before that date.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN, Inspector and General Manager.
Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, 25th May.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY.—Ratepayers are requested to take notice that WARRANTS of Distress will be issued, together with Costs, for the recovery of all Municipal Rates due for the current half-year, unless paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next.
By order of the Council,
WILLIAM MORTIMER, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chamber, Waverley-street, 23rd May.

ESTATE of W. E. ROW, Clarence Town.—All persons having CLAIMS against this estate are requested to furnish particulars of the same to Messrs. DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO., not later than the 31st of May, or they will be excluded a dividend.
JOHN DAWSON, } Trustees,
JAMES MORRY, }
Sydney, 16th May, 1864.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The public are hereby CAUTIONED against receiving a CHEQUE drawn by John Gill in favour of Mrs. Newland, on Commercial Bank, Maitland, for £250, dated 13th May, 1864, No. 6253 D 1899, the same having been stolen in the late Northern Mail Robbery.

NOTICE.—Taken, or mislaid, from the Black Swan Inn, near the Haymarket, Sydney, about eight months ago, DOCUMENTS, such being a conveyance of 25 acres of land opposite Homebush, Parramatta Road, from Mr. David Dunstan to Elizabeth Maria and Mary Dunstan. Any person holding them, or having any knowledge thereof, will be rewarded by causing them to be restored and handed over to Mr. THOMAS IVORY, landlord of the above-called Black Swan.
Windsor, May 24th. MARY CAVENAUGH.

NOTICE.—The public are cautioned against negotiating the following crossed CHEQUES, lost in the recent Northern Mail robbery, payment of which has been stopped at the banks, viz:—
J. Christian and Co., favour of C. Prater, Commercial Bank, Morpeth, £10
J. Caines, favour of A. Cross, Bank of Australasia, Maitland, £19
W. Caines, favour of J. Bridge, ditto ditto, ditto, £17 8s.
T. Hall, favour of George Corner, ditto ditto, ditto, £15
T. Hall, favour of D. Brown, ditto ditto, ditto, £10
W. Caines, favour of Mr. Gardner, ditto ditto, ditto, £10
W. Caines, favour of Samuel Dunbar, ditto ditto, ditto, £10
W. Caines, favour of M. Cundy, ditto ditto, ditto, £10 8s.
W. Caines, favour of Samuel Dunbar, ditto ditto, ditto, £24 2s.
W. Gardner, favour of Mr. Elsey, Commercial Bank, Maitland, £7
F. White, favour of John Wheelahan, ditto ditto, ditto, £6.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
97, York-street, 25th May.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, a silver CARD CASE, in or near William-street. Apply to Mrs. WALKER, Rose Hall, Woolloomooloo.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on the 24th May, a FUR BOA, at Glenfield, going from the hill to the train. If brought to Mr. DANKS, Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, will receive the above reward.

LOST, a BUNCH of KEYS, between Macquarie-street and Glenmore Road, by way of William-street and the paddocks. Any one bringing them to 133, Castlereagh-street North, will be rewarded.

LOST, a Gorilla COCKATOO. Whoever shall have found the same will be rewarded. Any person detaining it after this date will be prosecuted. 90, Woolloomooloo-street.

LOST, between Glebe Point Road and Petersham, on the Parramatta Road, a GAME BAG, containing powder flask and shot pouch, &c. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to Mr. J. P. ORMISTON, Central Police Office.

LOST, at the Balmoral Gardens, on the 24th instant, a Lady's Silk MANTLE. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to the owner, 10, Jenkins-street, Kent-street North.

LOST, a brown HORSE, white face, two white hind feet. Branded JB over—over J. A reward of £5 will be paid if stolen, or £1 if strayed. ALEXANDER ROSS, Botany-street, Redfern.

LOST, on the 24th, SCOTCH TERRIER SLUT, tan colour, goes by the name of Ivica. By bringing her to 346, Crown-street, Surry Hills, opposite the Reservoir, shall be rewarded.

LOST from the railway omnibus, Tuesday evening, a Carpet BAG. Anyone bringing it to Messrs. GILES and CO. will be rewarded.

STRAYED into my Yard, 254, Victoria-street, a GOOSE. If not claimed in three days, will be sold to pay expenses.

FOUND, a case of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. The owner can have them. If not claimed this week, they will be sold to pay expenses. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

FOUND, two DOGS. The owner can have them, on paying expenses. Shipwright's Arms, Balmain.

A YOUNG MAN wants SITUATION; understands vegetable or flower garden work. Well accustomed to horses. Can milk. S. K., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man wishes EMPLOYMENT in a store or warehouse. Would take charge of one or two horses if required. Good references. Address X. L., care of Mr. PENFOLD, George-street.

ALGEBRA, FRENCH, and GERMAN.—A Gentleman wishes to give instruction in either of the above branches after 4 p.m.; can give undeniable references. Terms, moderate. Address by letter, to C. O., HERALD Office.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wants a SITUATION; would take the entire charge of young children; good references; no objection to the country. Address H. H., care of Pierce, news agent, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

A RESPECTABLE General SERVANT wanted. Apply 267, Pitt-street.

A GOOD GROOM and COACHMAN is open to engagement. Is single. R. S. B., 155, Clarence-st.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted.—A Gentleman thoroughly up in accounts wishes to keep a set of books after half-past 4 p.m., or arrange complicated accounts requiring tact. Reference to present employers. C. O., HERALD Office.

EXPERIENCED NURSE disengaged; no objection to the country. Address E. B., HERALD Office.

EXCHANGE.—A gentleman holding a Government appointment in the country, wishes to make an exchange. Address EX., HERALD Office.

MOLONG.—Teams required for MOLONG, LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

NOTICE.—The Advertiser is about to proceed to the Peak Downs Diggings, Queensland, and is anxious to meet with a practical PARTNER, to go overland. The advertiser has horses and carts. For particulars call at the Golden Gate Public-house, Brickfield-hill, between 7 and 8 o'clock any evening.

PIANOFORTE.—Wanted, cheap LESSONS, by a gentleman. Address, stating terms, L. B., Post Office

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Wanted, a PARTNER with from £300 to £500, in an old-established lucrative manufacturing business; profits £28 per week—capable of being easily doubled; half share of which may be drawn weekly, if requisite. The party coming in will have to attend to sales and receive the cash, as the factory requires the whole time and labour of the present proprietor. None but principals attended to. Address NEC MINUS, HERALD Office.

STORE CATTLE.—Wanted, from 300 to 400 head of Store Cattle. Apply to C. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—A vacancy for a respectable young man as SHOPWALKER; must be a thorough experienced tradesman; salary no object to an efficient hand. WALTER LONG, Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-st.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, to purchase a BUSINESS, or to enter into partnership, Address BAKER, General Post Office.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted a Small Goods Maker, must be a

RAMBLES THROUGH SYDNEY.

PART I.—IN THE STREETS AND LANES.

No II.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

FOUR-and-twenty years ago that extensive metropolitan district lying to the eastward of the older portion of Sydney, and now occupied by a dense population, was an open valley scarcely reclaimed from its primeval aspect; still unmistakably the *country*, in which the Sydney schoolboy could disport in his play-hours, or the wearied city artizan enjoy a mouthful of fresh air on high days and holidays. From the unpolluted sandy beach of the bay—now, unhappily, a thing of the past—to the Old South Head Road, on which not a house was then to be seen, and from the eastern limits of the Hyde Park and the Outer Domain to the few villa residences, more comfortable than stately, that even at that time stood on the eastern heights of this locality, "The Riley Estate," as it was called, lay bare in the sunshine, with broad green meadows and "The Bishop's Orchard" stretching down over its lower slopes towards the waters of the harbour, its southern hill-sides being composed of declivities and scanty grassplots plentifully clothed with low bush shrubs, wild flowers, and the European gorse or furze, which here grew luxuriantly, exhaling from its golden blossoms a fragrance alike delicious to the newly-arrived immigrant and him to whom the sweet scent was yet familiar after long years of sorrowful expatriation.

In a spot not far from the junction of William-street and Palmer-street stood a large, old-fashioned mansion, surrounded with massive stone walls, out-houses, and pine trees—the one principal residence of the quarter, built at the commencement of this century, in a substantial manner, of stone, timber, and mortar, spacious enough for the accommodation of a numerous family, and strong enough to stand a siege. In some singularly accurately-drawn and well-engraved maps and prints, executed at Paris in 1805, by the order of his Majesty "*Napoleon Empereur et Roi*," this house appears as the "Maison de Monsieur Palmer," the founder of a colonial family formerly one of much importance in New South Wales, the memory of which is perpetuated by the name of a long and well-built street running from South Head Road to the water's edge. The same old French map of Sydney, which may be found amongst the many ponderous folios of the Australian Library in Bent-street, also delineates the winding course of a stream-let which, beginning somewhere near the gaol in what was once called "Keck's Paddock," took a north-easterly direction until it crossed the site of Riley-street, between Stanley and Liverpool streets, and so flowed *splendidior vitreo*, nearly due north, until crossing the main road now called William-street (where there was a pont, which did not escape the lynx-eyed French topographer) it finally disembogued in the sparkling waters of the bay. Few things are so permanent as watercourses, for they are formed by the ordinary operation of those laws of nature which have remained everywhere steadfast and immovable since the remote epoch when they were first fixed by the Eternal Mind. The accumulations of moisture find their level in every place, and are not so easily altered as some persons ignorantly suppose; man may pile acres of stone and mortar on any given area, and excavate or elevate the surface as much as he will, but to change the direction of a watershed in the least degree is by no means so easy a matter. He will often find, to his chagrin, and in contempt of all his engineering forethought, that elaborately-constructed gutters and sewers will turn out comparatively useless, and that waters will soak through solid dams and have a tendency to run over the old slopes where they ran ages ago, before the architect and his busy subordinates were, as the saying is, born or thought of. The truth of these words, trite as they may appear to some, strikes the rambler through Woolloomooloo very forcibly everywhere. The most superficial observer cannot fail to see the evil to which we direct attention; the capricious way in which the natural watershed of the place has been deliberately interfered with by cross streets, new levels, the perverted use of old watercourses, and the total absence of any large underground sewer, or general system of drainage. What is the result? In place of the healthful and invigorating breezes of old Woolloomooloo, laden as they were with the scent of the gorse, we have now, in but too many of the crowded streets—and especially those in the north-east—sickening and indescribable odours generating fever and death; stenches that pervade the air with their pestilential influence—an influence ever increasing in lethal virulence—an atmospheric poison in which the inhabitants live, and sleep, and die. It is truly a matter of astonishment to think that, notwithstanding all the wealth and property and intelligence of the inhabitants of Woolloomooloo, the great sanitary question of an adequate sewerage, and the concurrent advantages of pure, healthful air, should so long have been disregarded. It is, unhappily, not merely the state of the unfinished works of the quay that have poisoned the air; in but too many houses, and it is not too much to say in *every* street, causes are in active operation which are generating gases destructive of comfort, of health, and of life. It is high time for the action of these baleful laboratories to be arrested, or neutralized by some arterial system of underground drainage throughout the district; one that would terminate in a main sewer of sufficiently ample dimensions, with a good fall out into the bay. It would even then be some time before the Mediœan nosegays of Woolloomooloo could be made a matter of history, but their reek would, at all events, not be so deadly as at present.

Persons are not only still alive, but in the flower of their age, who remember in their truant schooldays to have caught large freshwater fish between William-street and the bay, in the pellucid waters of the streamlet to which allusion has been made. It was only yesterday that a friend of the writer recalled that simple fact with a smile and a sigh. A great change has since taken place, which cannot be altogether a subject of regret. The Bishop's Orchard—the beautiful grass meadows—the old mansion house, and the furze-clad uplands to the south, have all vanished, and blocks of houses and long dusty streets have gradually replaced the pleasant, well-remembered spot. The change has been what was to be expected—what was salutary; but all our love of progress revolts at the transformation of the pretty sparkling streamlet into a black and stinking ditch,—rolling its fetid waves slowly along, immediately in the rear of densely-populated streets, until it reaches a "land debatable," to the left of the corner of Woolloomooloo and Riley-street, of which we shall say more anon. This horrible black ditch has long been the ink in which has been written the death warrants of hundreds of people. It is high time that the sanitarists should array themselves against such a nuisance, never resting until it is built over like the old Tank Stream, and made a channel that can be flushed and cleaned with every fall of rain; until, from being a source of social misery, it becomes, in its humble way, a means of public advantage.

In order that an idea may be formed of the insalubrious area poisoned by this Stygian rivulet, it may be as well to give our readers a brief, rough outline of its actual extent, although the influence of its malaria must of course be felt far beyond its immediate limits. The low lying quarter which is thus more or less infected, and from the absence of all effectual drainage rendered unhealthy, may be defined as commencing from William-street, and extending down Riley-street as far as Woolloomooloo-street, where "you shall nose" the nuisance in its most palpable and offensive form. From the corner of Woolloomooloo-street, at the foot of the hill coming down from St. Mary's, if you walk down as far as Forbes-street, you will be on the southernmost limit of the land in which drainage appears to be unknown, and where sewage must *per force* accumulate. From Forbes-street the sanitary *cordon* may be said to branch off somewhere about Stephen-street, and from Stephen-street into Bowling-street, and from Bowling-street to the newly-formed boundary of the Bay. The entire area thus designated is bounded on the westward by a wilderness of filth, in which the Domain here terminates; and on the north by the shores of the bay, now undergoing a rapid alteration by the extension of the land in that direction. In this wide, flat, and undrained locality are comprised—in addition to such portions of the larger streets as have been already mentioned—Broughton-place, Campbell-place, Junction-street, Bay-street, Charles-street, Charles-lane, Alfred-street, Stephen-street, Griffiths-street, Susan-lane, Nicholson-street, Cypress-lane, Quay-street, and many other smaller streets and lanes, courts, and alleys, of which it is impossible to find any distinguishing name, or to give any adequate description. In several of these streets commodious houses, respectable homes, and tolerably well provided shops, evince the presence of an industrial population, whose health ought to be better protected by the municipal powers; people whose physical energies ought to be well cared for as forming an important item in the future prosperity of this community. Into how many of these dwellings, however, the Angel of Death enters unbidden, as the avenger of a common-sense neglect of one of the first orders of nature, it is in vain to speculate. After working hard all day, the tired labourer and exhausted artizan here, it is to be feared, too frequently imbibes, during their brief hours of repose, a noxious atmospheric poison, which, in one shape or another, will develope itself with a malignity baffling the patient skill of the physician, separating ties that God and man have consecrated, and leaving young families in poverty, and unprovided widows with infants to add fresh difficulties for the solution of those gloomy social questions, which are the grief and sorrow of the Christian, and the despair of the philanthropist. In several of these streets a darker and sadder state of things may possibly obtrude itself upon the rambler's notice, and he will be forcibly reminded of the terse saying attributed to Wesley—"that cleanliness is next to godliness," and draw his own corollaries from that well-known aphorism. There is a sort of inseparable connection between filthy, uncomfortable houses, together with the physical depression of their inmates, and the hydra-headed forms of vice. Stimulants become almost necessary under such circumstances, and the practice of taking such stimulants leads, of course, to all the evils which are the concomitants of intemperance—to improvident habits, to self-neglect, to disease, social depravity, and death. Much of what is here mournfully deprecated might be obviated if the authorities would but be wise in time, and avert the "*causa tanti mali*," which they overlook in its origin. Well-ventilated residences, well-made streets, and a rigid system of underground drainage for the necessary purposes of every dwelling into a main sewer, would soon be found to be the cheapest and best mode of elevating the industrial classes, and of preserving to them that moral tone and physical *stamina* upon which so much depends. It is in vain that the church-going bell sounds every week—in vain that the religious teacher goes forth into the highways and byways, if the comforts of the poorer classes are in these respects neglected. Conjugal faith, the innate modesty and innocence of girlhood,—health, happiness, and comfort of every kind, are all endangered if the residences of the lower classes are not what they ought to be—commodious, well-ventilated, and clean. But too often in this city the facts brought before the Coroner are such, that the jury are compelled to declare the residence of some unhappy person, deceased, as being totally unfit for the habitation of any human being. It were well if this were altered, and that soon; and a judicious commencement might be made in that undrained level in the lower part of Woolloomooloo which has led us into this digression.

The North-eastern side of Woolloomooloo affords a striking contrast to the locality we have just been speaking of. Perched on the rocky heights, aristocratic stone mansions are there grouped together by hundreds, with gardens and pleasure grounds here and there, and even well-kept streets. In the calm and undisturbed seclusion of Macleay-street and Wylde-street, we see, as far as high stone walls and umbrageous foliage will permit us, how the merchant princes of Sydney and the representatives of our old colonial families are there accommodated, and we can appreciate the good taste and enterprise which has caused the outlay in this country of their accumulated capital. From the new densely populated and well-built quarter which reaches from the houses along the heights to Rushcutter's Bay, the atmosphere is as pure as the population is wealthy, and there are few, if any, back streets. Below the rocks, in a narrow and precipitous area, occupied by Broughton-street and Duke-street, the character of the locality is in every way very different, the houses being irregularly built, and the roadways rough and dangerous, the downward distillations of natural drainage being painfully perceptible in many places to the nose and to the eye. Duke-street exists, for the most part, upon the map alone, but the adventurous rambler may get along a good distance in the direction it will one day take—provided always that the weather has been fine for some days previously. Otherwise the "distillations" will be somewhat offensive, and he may be ancle deep before he knows what he is about. Duke-street is at present almost inaccessible from above or from below, but the visitor will find an easy entrance to it from the upper part of William-street—between Dowling-street and Broughton-street; in every other respect it is pretty well isolated. In this feature it is not unlike Judge-street, Burrapore-street, and Charles-street, which are all cut off from the main streets in such a singular manner that a stranger might long search for them in vain. Judge-street terminates at its southern end in a private residence (like Wylde-street at Potts' Point), its entrance being from Stephen street, out of Forbes-street. Burrapore-street is a short street connecting the cross street of Corfu-street with Woolloomooloo-street, not far from Forbes-street.

To the north of the upper portion of William-street is an elevated area on which are several fine mansions with gardens, amongst which is Barham Hall, the residence of the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., for many years the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. At the back of this block Liverpool-street East is intercepted by a steep precipice, at the foot of which is a large and dreary space from which stone was quarried in the older days of the colony, and where now water stagnates and rubbish accumulates. The sudden fall thus occasioned appears to have been the despair of municipal ameliorators; for its appearance is such as to give rise to deep cogitation. What is to be done with it? Ought it to be built upon, lowered, left at its present level, or be raised? Is the back of Liverpool-street to be always left thus broken, or shall the missing vertebra be a steep ascent or a flight of steps? It will be a matter of tough speculation some day to determine, and more especially so when this queer spot becomes covered with houses.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I observe, with some regret, that your report of the celebration of the eight-hour system is calculated to lead the public to imagine that those objectionable amusements you mention, were sanctioned by the Committee who had the management of the affair, and I feel certain it is an impression that you would not willingly convey, and, therefore, I feel no hesitation in asking you to remove that impression by stating that as soon as the Committee were informed that those active speculators had commenced their objectionable business, they immediately ordered them off the ground, feeling, as you justly observe in your report, that gambling was not one of the objects of the Sydney Progressive Society.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

REVIEW.

THE YOUNG HOUSEWIFE'S DAILY ASSISTANT on all matters relating to Cookery and Housekeeping. Containing Bills of Family Fare for every day in the year, which include Breakfast and Dinner for a Small Family, and Dinner for two Servants; also, Twelve Bills of Fare for Dinner Parties, and Two for Evening Entertainments, with the cost annexed. By CRE-FYDD. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1864.

ALTHOUGH works upon Cookery and Housekeeping may not be of much interest to general readers, there are few that are calculated to be more practically useful. The old standard books upon these subjects are, or ought to be, in every house, and if the directions they contain were more carefully attended to there would, no doubt, be a considerable improvement in many establishments, both as to the character of the cooking, and as to the variety of the dishes. But with cookery, as with every other art that is in constant application, fresh discoveries are continually being made, and these are duly recorded by those who make culinary operations their special study. Considering how much of the enjoyment of our social existence depends on the knowledge and the practice of the best methods of cooking, any work that presents or introduces new or improved methods has a practical value. "Cre-fydd's Family Fare" is the latest publication devoted to this useful and important art, and appears to be superior in many respects to those at present in use, as it embraces a wider range of subjects, and is more complete in its character. The authoress states, in the preface, as the reason for what might appear presumptuous in one unknown presenting her book to the public, that she "would not have been thus daring had she not ascertained by her own experience, as well as that of many friends, that whatever the other merits of previous works on the subject of cookery and household management, they are not practically available for the moderate and economical, yet reasonably luxurious housekeeper, or for those who are young, or who are inexperienced in those matters: in such works there is no lack of receipts, maxims, and 'directions to the cook;' but in general, when tested by a moderate cook, or directed by an inexperienced person, failure and disappointment are the result." "In the majority of instances," the authoress proceeds to observe, "the receipts and directions are only suited to those cooks who are well informed and have had considerable practice; they are often the result of theoretical ingenuity, or the productions of those who know, but who cannot impart their knowledge to the uninformed." As an important recommendation of the receipts in her book the authoress states that they have all been tested and served on her table under her direct supervision, and that they have passed with approval the ordeal of fastidious and almost morbidly critical palates. Referring to servants, the authoress remarks that many of them would be much better for the gentle but firm directions of a kind mistress, and that if she would have a comfortable establishment she must be able in some degree to instruct her servants. The first part of the work consists of bills of family fare for every day in the year, made out for two persons, but so arranged that by a proportionate addition of quantity they will serve for a larger number. Next follow five pages of "Remarks and Directions to be remembered;" after which there are nearly a thousand receipts; of these, upwards of nine hundred relate to the various branches of cookery; the remainder consist of directions in cases of illness or accidents, hints to mistresses and to servants, and several other "things worth knowing." The work concludes with a copious index. It scarcely falls within the province of a newspaper notice to express an opinion as to the value of receipts and "directions to the cook," and which is only to be tested by practical experience. We may, however, state that the work has evidently been got up with great care, and is very complete and comprehensive in its scope, as it not only gives explicit and easily intelligible directions for providing a good table, but also advice on various matters of importance to housekeepers. The authoress seems to follow the young housewife in all her domestic arrangements, and to be desirous of affording her all the information and the cautions that may serve to direct her labours and to lessen her anxieties. It is true, that some of the particulars given apply specially to the old country,—such as the prices of certain articles of food, many of which are not obtainable here; but, in every other respect, the work is as applicable to colonial as it is to English housekeeping. And, in a country where, owing to the difficulty of obtaining experienced and skilful servants, ladies are often obliged personally to superintend the domestic arrangements of their households, a work of this character must be particularly valuable; and we presume that, as a copy of Cre-fydd's Family Fare has been sent to us for notice, the publishers desire to establish the name and the sale of the work in this colony. So far as we have been able to judge of Cre-fydd's Family Fare, we believe that it will prove a very useful and acceptable domestic handbook, and that it will accomplish the object of the authoress—"to aid the young housewife and to smooth the way in the difficulties of housekeeping in that essential to health and comfort—good cooking."

RYDE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT.—7th May. Before Mr. J. Blaxland and Mr. James Devlin, jun. Martin Zartman, summoned by Eliza Follington for assaulting her by striking her on the arm with a stick; fined 10s. and costs; in default forty-eight hours in the station-house, Ryde. 14th May. Before Messrs. J. Blaxland, J. Devin, jun., James S. Farnell, and I. Shepherd, jun. James Murray, summoned by Christina Monday for assaulting her on the road leading from the steamers' wharf at Gladesville; fined 20s. and costs, or fourteen days in the Ryde station house. Adam Monday, summoned by James Murray for assaulting him; fined 2s. 6d., and costs; in default twenty-four hours in station-house. 21st May. Before Messrs. J. Blaxland and James S. Farnell. At a Court of Petty Sessions held this day, the following persons appealed against the amount of rates assessed by the municipality of Hunter's Hill:—Maurice Crotty, against the sum of £45, the amount of assessment on a house at Gladesville; ordered to be at the rate of £35 per annum. James Stanner, against the amount assessed upon two houses, one at £20, the other at £25 per annum; in the first the amount was reduced to £17 per annum, the other amount was confirmed. Henry Bray, against the sum of £35 per annum assessed on twelve acres of land at Hunter's Hill; ordered to be at the rate of £25 per annum. 23rd May. Before James S. Farnell, J.P. Sarah Reynolds, charged by constable Wade with using obscene language in the village on Sunday afternoon, was fined 10s., or twenty-four hours in the lock up.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WEDNESDAY, 25TH MAY.—SHOCKING SUICIDE: INQUEST UPON THE BODY.—This morning a man named James Hudson, lately a keeper in the Lunatic Asylum here, committed self-destruction by cutting his throat with a razor. The head was almost severed from the body. Immediately upon the occurrence being made known to the Coroner, an inquest was held by Mr. Lyons at the residence of the deceased man, George Hogarth Pringle, M.D., deposed: He had just been called to the deceased, and found him quite dead, and just losing his animal heat; he was lying on his back, about a foot from a large pool of blood; on the left side of his neck there is an incised wound reaching from an inch and a half behind the left ear to the windpipe, which it had reached, but not severed. The posterior part of the wound was deepest, being down to the spine. The instrument in its passage forward had divided the jugular vein and both carotid arteries; it was a wound which I have no doubt he inflicted upon himself. Death must have been almost instantaneous. There was a razor covered with blood lying alongside of him. Michael Carey deposed: I am the owner of this house; deceased has resided in it as my tenant for three months. I had known that there was a difference between the deceased and his wife, who had been away from him for some days, and I called this morning with a view of arranging their dispute. I saw Mrs. Hudson first, and at her request I came on to the house. I had seen deceased a few minutes before walking as usual, as far as I could observe, in the verandah. I could not find him when I went in with his wife, until we opened the door of the room, when we saw him on his face and hands with his throat cut and blood all round him. I knew him well, and I believe he had been disturbed in his mind lately. The cause was his having given notice to leave the Lunatic Asylum, where he was a wardsman; he said he was compelled to do so through the tyranny of Mr. Prior, the master attendant. Several of the juryman also stated that they had noticed the deceased to have been in a disturbed state of mind for some days past. The jury found that "the deceased James Hudson cut his throat with a razor while suffering under temporary insanity." The deceased was stated to be about thirty-five years of age.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MAY 25.—The Queen's Birthday was observed as a general holiday, the whole of the stores being closed; the shipping in harbour were gaily decorated with bunting; there was also a good display from the Signal Station, Flagstaff Hill, Harbour-Master's Office, and from many of the principal buildings in town. The morning opened with a dense fog, which did not clear off until ten o'clock; the remainder of the day was beautiful—in fact, could not have been better for out-door amusements. The Bungaree was advertised for an excursion to Tomago, and, notwithstanding it was for the benefit of the National School, few availed themselves of the opportunity. Every one seemed bent on going in picnic parties to some secluded spot. A large number went in boats to some favourite nook up the river—the tide being suitable both morning and afternoon; while some went along the beach, others over Sheppard's Hill; some few went to Waratah. There were extra trains: the early train brought down a great number of holiday folks, but not so many as usual on such occasions. The Paterson came from Morpeth with a party of excursionists; it was a very tame affair, and would in a pecuniary sense be a loss to the projectors. The very uncertain weather that had prevailed for some days previously no doubt prevented many from making up their minds how they would spend the day; consequently, the failure of anything in the shape of an excursion. The Volunteer Artillery and Rifles mustered in full uniform in the barracks, at twelve o'clock, and showed a sense of their loyalty—the artillery by firing a salute of twenty-one guns, and the rifles a feu-de-joie; after which they gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, and then dispersed. In the evening there was one general display of fireworks from one end of the town to the other. Several bonfires were observed at the North Shore, the Sand Hills, and at the Junction. When the silvery moon got up and shone forth in all its brightness, the fireworks soon lost their effect; it was somewhat astonishing at the sudden silence which immediately prevailed, which contrasted strangely with the noise and tumult a few minutes before. I am happy to say there were no accidents or *contretemps* to mar the enjoyment of the day.

This morning a drove of bullocks broke from the stock-yards and wandered along the line; the engine coming from Honeysuckle Point during the thick fog ran into them, killing one fine beast dead on the spot, and scattering the remains in every direction.

VICTORIA.

WE are in receipt of two days later papers from Melbourne, viz, to the 20th instant.

The *Age*, of Friday, says:—In the Legislative Council, yesterday, the sitting was protracted beyond the ordinary length; as several matters in which individual senators take interest, came on the carpet. Having got into the spirit of its work, the Council has resolved to sit two extra days in the week, to work off arrears with the utmost expedition, and thus hasten the much-longed-for close of the session.

In the House of Commons, when "a count out" is attempted or achieved, it will generally be found that the successful actor is a hard whisky-drinking, or, at best, 'fast" Irish member. One hon. member, who sat silent representative of the Green Isle on all other subjects for many years, won much notoriety, if not applause, for successes in this department of legislation. We improve on home institutions or conventionalities. Last night we had the edifying spectacle of the member of one Government trying to count out another. In the course of the debate in committee on the Mining Bill, a too prolix mining member had thinned the attendance, when up jumped no less a personage than Mr. Johnston, ex-Minister of Works, and "called attention to the state of the House." Had the count been instantaneous, there would have been an instant count out, but the adjoining rooms were well filled, and a rush saved the debate and the credit of the member of gentlemanly St. Kilda. Down to the dinner hour the Assembly got through a good deal of business, and forwarded the various bills in the last consolidation batch a stage. The floodgates of talk were, however, opened after dinner, in committee on the Mining Bill. The bone of dissension was the proposition for establishing a mining boundaries court, and the same orators, in the same musical tones, logic and eloquence that have nightly commended the somnolence of the listening senate did the old familiar work over again till past midnight. The boredom last night was, however, so dreadfully monotonous, that long before Messrs. M'Lellan and Macgregor had had their respective says out, all strangers were driven from the gallery, and the House assumed an appearance as dreary and dismal as the speeches, which honorable gentlemen, we presume, with a fond delusion, imagined were being directed to the ears of constituents.

The scale of postage charges submitted by Mr. M'Culloch were considered in committee of the whole in the Assembly, yesterday. The charge of one penny for the transmission of a newspaper by post was agreed to, the limitation as to weight being struck out with the consent of the hon. mover. Also, on the motion of Mr. M'Culloch, the charge for packets under four ounces was reduced from sixpence to twopence, and for every additional two ounces from three pence to one penny.

The Bruce meteorolite, at the University, which has been productive of so much scientific talk, and a correspondence as long as its celestial course, is, it appears, from explanations made in the Assembly, yesterday, to go "home" in exchange for a smaller specimen in the British Museum.

Considerable anxiety is felt by sorrowing friends as to the whereabouts of a well-known citizen of Melbourne who is said to be missing from his accustomed haunts. The gentleman in question kept his carriage, bore the reputation of considerable wealth, and there is no doubt that he acquired by marriage the inheritance of large property. It is stated that should his absence not be satisfactorily accounted for soon, his creditors may make up their minds to a loss of £50,000, a considerable portion of that sum being represented by accommodation bills, now close to maturity.

A volunteer ball, under the patronage of the Colonel-Commandant, the volunteer staff, and a committee consisting of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, came off on Thursday night at the orderly-room, Eastern Hill. The decorations were of a more than usually elaborate and tasteful character. Towards midnight there could not have been less than four hundred persons in the room.

The twelfth anniversary of the United Presbyterian Church, Napier-street, was observed on Sabbath last. The attendance at the different services was good, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. On Tuesday, a tea meeting was held, when the church was crowded; the passages and every available space being filled, while numbers could not find sitting room.

A peculiar case appeared in the county court report of Wednesday's *Kyneton Guardian*. Mr. Castella, the squatter, who recently failed for a large amount, was sued by one John Dittman for £3 8s. for firewood. It appeared that this was a portion of a sum of £115 owing to the plaintiff by the defendant at the time of his insolvency, and though relieved by the sequestration of his estate of the necessity of paying a farthing of the amount, he had actually since his insolvency, as a point of honour, paid all but this £3 8s. The Judge gave a verdict for the defendant.

The applications for leases for novel and industrial enterprises, under the 47th clause of the Land Act, 1862, seem to have been altogether forgotten by the Government among the questions which have agitated the political world for some time back. What is the cause of this delay it is impossible even to conjecture, since all the information in connection with the applications has been now several months in the hands of the Board. In many cases the applicants have been put to considerable inconvenience through this delay, as, until notice has been received from the Government, any improvement in the shape of fencing or planting that they may effect upon their allotments will be at their own risk.

FREE SELECTION BY VIRTUE OF A MINER'S RIGHT.—The *Mercury* tells the following curious story:—"F. is a policeman, who, years ago—we don't know how many—occupied under a miner's right nearly one acre of ground, abutting on public streets, and being within 100 yards of the police-court. He improved the place by fencing and otherwise, and apparently had made up his mind to enjoy the situation; but circumstances occurred that occasioned removal to New Zealand, where he now is. Before going he executed a power of attorney, by which he delegated authority to a brother policeman, still in the town, and to a civilian, to receive his rents, and to do all manner of things they might be called on to do for the conservation of F.'s interests. In pursuance of their trust, the attorneys sold a portion of the land held by F. to B. But B was disturbed in possession, by some litigious fellow, whose faculties were not sufficiently clear to enable him to discover F.'s legal right so to deal with Crown land, by himself or through his attorneys. He was brought before the police magistrate, charged with trespass, and was mulcted in a very heavy fine, amounting to several pounds. There are several questions that arise on this case—Can a person resident in New Zealand legally retain possession of an acre of Crown land by virtue of a miner's right? This statement is literally true—namely, that a person in New Zealand derives rents from an acre of Crown land situate within a 100 yards of the Police Court at Daylesford, and that he has no better authority for so doing than is conferred by a miner's right."

A public trial of a machine, recently patented by Mr. Woods, M.L.A., for driving and boring fencing rails, took place in the Royal Park, on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a number of gentlemen and others interested in squatting and agricultural pursuits in this and the neighbouring colony of New South Wales. The machine consists of a frame on three wheels, at one end of which the boring apparatus is fixed, all the holes necessary being bored at one operation, whether for wire or wooden rails. The present machine is for wire only. At the other end of the frame the vertical pillars are firmly screwed, between which the "jib" works with rack and pinions, enabling the operator to increase or decrease the fall of the "monkey" at pleasure. The posts being perforated to receive the wire are placed under the "monkey" (which works in iron guides, is perfectly self-adjusting, adapting itself to any unevenness of ground), and being secured in position by very simple means. The monkey is raised by means of a small rope passing twice round a turned pulley; the operator keeping the end of the line in hand, as he tightens the rope the "monkey" rises, if necessary, to a height of seven feet above the post to be driven in; the blow, of course, increasing in force as the post is driven into the ground, owing to the increased fall. By a very simple arrangement, the post is held in a vertical position, and can be driven into the ground with the greatest possible accuracy. The result was, in the highest degree, satisfactory. The ground chosen as the scene of operations was a spot where a narrow gorge showed the section of the formation, exhibiting a surface soil of a few inches in thickness, resting on a bed of stiff clay, mixed with small gravel. The gentlemen present selected various portions of the ground into which they wished to see the posts driven; but the result was invariably successful. From sixty-four seconds to one and a half minutes was the time occupied by Mr. Woods to fix the post firmly in the ground two feet deep, and in one instance two feet six inches. The five holes required for the wires were put through the posts operated upon in from twenty to thirty-five seconds, the machine being worked by one man, apparently without any extra exertion. On the whole, the machine seems admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. This, at least, seemed to be the opinion of the judges present, one of whom remarked that it was so simple and complete, that a "blackfellow might work it." The great advantage of the possession of such a machine appears to be that persons requiring to fence extensively will not require to employ any extra labour in this most necessary work.

The Wonga Wonga, steamer, brings papers to the 23rd instant.

We quote from the *Argus* as follows:—

That journal says:—The preparations for the coming elections are already so far advanced as to enable us to perceive that the next political struggle will be at least vigorously conducted. There is no longer any room to reproach the people of Victoria with indifference to their political duties. The activity of the electioneering agents in fact seems to be in inverse ratio to the necessities of the situation. When parties were divided into two distinct camps, as they were some three years ago, we could get no candidates. When there is really little to go to the country about, the number of good citizens anxious to serve their country in Parliament is marvellously large.

The first of the Melbourne races, under the management of the Victoria Racing Club, came off on Friday. The Australian Sires' Produce Stakes were carried off by Freestone, by Touchstone; and the St. Ledger, by Oriflamme, a Boiardo colt, from the Woodlands stud. The Autumn Handicap and the Helter Skelter Stakes were both won by Mr. Dowling's well-known horse, Falcon. The second day's racing attracted a large company to the Metropolitan Racecourse on Saturday. The principal race of the day, the Australian Mares' Produce Stakes, fell to the prowess of Oriflamme, a chesnut colt by Boiardo—Tricolour, with a pedigree of the highest character, and who had previously shown himself a successful runner in the best company. The trotting match between Sir William Don and Magic ended in the former coming first past the winning post, but as neither brought in the overweight declared, the race was declared void. In the Steeplechase, the veteran Donovan Brown came out as fresh as he has ever appeared, and won one of the fastest run steeplechases ever seen on the Flemington course; Countess was second, and Alice third; the favourite, Tam O'Shanter, having fallen soon after starting, and Happy Jack having been attacked with the "miserables" at the water jump, which he refused. Almost everybody hailed with delight Mr. Hurle Fisher's success in the Australian Cup, won by his beautiful English filly Nathalie, by Warlock, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger. The sports of the day concluded with a hurry scurry, won by Dan Robinson, with Edith Wattletree.

A return has been laid before Parliament that the effect of the operation of the new Electoral Act has been to reduce the number of the constituency of the Legislative Council from 16,723 to 8932, and of the Assembly from 178,632 to 120,829. The greatest decrease in the constituencies of the Council is in the Central Province, and of the Assembly in the number of voters in Crowlands district. In the last mentioned instance the decrease is remarkable, the number of voters in December, 1862, having been 17,347, and under the new Act only 3101 names having been registered—a decrease of not less than 14,246.

On Friday, a decision of some importance was given in the Insolvent Court, with respect to the *locus standi* of the counsel who appeared to examine an insolvent. It seemed that one of the creditors had determined to oppose the insolvent, and applied to the Trade Protection Society, instructing them to take the necessary steps for that purpose. On the steps thus taken, an order for a special examination was obtained. It was stated by the counsel for the insolvent that the opposing creditor had afterwards revoked his instructions, and that, consequently, the counsel instructed by the society's solicitor had no authorisation. It was denied, on the other side, that these instructions had ever been revoked, and it was further contended that, even had this been the case, the order having been obtained for the inquiry, the society was justified in pursuing the steps which had been initiated. The evidence as to the alleged revocation seemed very dubious, but the Court held that it had actually been made, and decided that as the solicitor present was there, not as solicitor for a creditor, but as solicitor for the society, he had no *locus standi* according to the 67th clause of the Act. The Court consequently refused to take the examination.

Mr. M'Culloch's Post Office Statute is a bill of seventy-six clauses and three schedules. It is proposed that it should come into operation two months after it receives the Royal assent. It is a consolidating as well as an amending bill. It enables fees to be imposed on late posted letters and newspapers, permits insufficiently stamped letters to be forwarded to their address, where the deficiency is to be charged, and introduces a few other alterations to facilitate the working of the service.

The Rev. Alexander Fraser, late of Glasgow—who recently arrived in the colony—has been requested by members of the Congregational body to undertake a series of Sunday evening services in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute. They will be commenced on the 22nd instant.

Monday's *Age* says:—Three men, named respectively James Benson, James Trainer, and John Forrest, are in custody, charged with forging and uttering a cheque for £680, purporting to be drawn by "Callendar and Co.," in favour of "George Collins or bearer." The circumstances under which the discovery of the crime was made are briefly as follow:—Shortly after the opening of the London Chartered Bank, on Saturday morning, the first-named prisoner presented the cheque to be cashed. The clerk, to whom it was handed for that purpose, at once had his suspicions aroused by the appearance of the presenter, and, on examining the signature "Callendar and Co., he was convinced it was, although a very good imitation, a forgery. He accordingly communicated his suspicions to the head of the department; and, Benson being detained, information was sent to the Detective Office. Detectives Eason and Mainwaring were promptly on the spot, and Benson was given in charge. It was elicited from him that he was one of a gang by whom the crime had been concocted, two of his associates having arranged to meet him at a neighbouring public-house to share the plunder. The detectives went to the place indicated, and, at the time appointed, Trainer and Forrest arrived, and were at once arrested.

THE NORTHERN MAIL ROBBERY.—Yesterday's *Singleton Times* says:—The scoundrels who robbed the mail last Wednesday, have, as yet, eluded the grasp of the police, although a thorough search was instituted, and is now being carried on. Our hopes of the success of those efforts are strong, although from reasons previously stated, we refrain from entering into particulars at present.

A FARTHING POSTAGE RATE.

(*From the Age, May 20.*)

WHILST an attempt is being made here to increase the postage on newspapers and to maintain the old rates on letters, it will be seen, from the following, that a movement has been commenced at home to reduce even the low charges at present prevailing there:—

For some time past, the tradesmen of Liverpool have been agitating in favour of the adoption of a farthing postage for Liverpool, and a more frequent delivery of letters. The Liverpool Tradesmen's Guild have addressed several letters upon the subject to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; and the following communication from the Guild was brought forward at the special council meeting of that body on a recent occasion:—

"The Liverpool Tradesmen's Guild, after mature deliberation, adopted the following resolutions, on the 3rd February, 1862:—'1st. That postal charges should not exceed the cost of the post-office establishment so much as to deprive the community of any portion of the service which the post-office is designed to afford. 2nd. That the present postal charges for the delivery of local letters are far in excess of the amount necessary to reimburse the post-office. 3. That a diminution of the postage on local letters posted in large towns, especially if accompanied by a more frequent collection and delivery and a greater number of pillar letter-boxes, would very greatly increase the circulation of such letters, and be of great advantage to the community. 4th. That a postage of one farthing on prepaid letters, posted in Liverpool for delivery in Liverpool, would be amply sufficient.' These opinions, we confidently believe, will eventually receive the sanction of the Legislature. How soon this sanction may be obtained will depend very much upon the help which we may receive from other associations and the public Press, whose duty it is to inform the public on such matters. A number of resolutions have already been communicated to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who, after a conference with a deputation from the Guild, fully concurred in the whole of them, and memorialised the Postmaster-General in their favour. It is upwards of a year since that memorial, together with one from our own body, was sent in, but no reply has yet been received either than a formal acknowledgment, with a promise of attention. We would indicate as sources of the increase which we anticipate—namely, the circulars, summonses, and reports of literary, scientific, religious, and charitable institutions, friendly, provident, and other societies, insurance, mercantile, and trading circulars, and accounts, together with private letters, which are now sent, at an enormous sacrifice of time and social comfort, by domestic servants. The corps of commissionaires deliver letters throughout the metropolis at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hundred, and in the central districts at the rate of 9d. per hundred—the post-office charge being 8s. 4d. per hundred; and the rate we propose is 2s. 1d. per hundred, which latter would be not only remunerative, but, in our opinion, far more profitable, because the present charge excludes from the post-office service and its revenue all except a limited class of letters and circulars. It is within our knowledge that a very large number of letters, circulars, accounts, &c., are delivered in Liverpool at rates varying from 1s. 6d. to less than 1s. per hundred, all of which would, in our opinion, pass through the post-office, and yield a handsome profit, if the rate for a single letter did not exceed one farthing. An essential part of our plan is a large increase in the number of pillar letter-boxes, together with more frequent collection and deliveries. In London there are eleven deliveries by letter-carriers daily. In Liverpool there are only four—a number quite insufficient for the wants of the town; and the conveniences for the reception of letters are very inadequate, even at present. The beneficial results, both social and commercial, of the penny postage reform are known to all, and form, we think, an irresistible argument in favour of the further extension of post-office facilities."

E. S. HILL AND THE RECENT MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I dislike controversy exceedingly, and during the time I have been in Sydney—nearly six years—it has been always my desire and aim to "Follow peace with all men." It is, therefore, with great reluctance that I proceed to reply to Mr. Hill's letter in this morning's *Herald*.

I shall not enter further on the disputed question of the religious capabilities of the aboriginal inhabitants of Australia, but, Mr. Editor, I must respectfully ask your perm

UNDER THE ROSE.

A LOVELY May evening. Twilight melting into moonlight—and it wanted only a week to the wedding. Jack Wyvill believed himself the luckiest man alive, and his Minnie the prettiest little darling in Christendom. He assured himself of these pleasing truths a score of times as he marched away towards Skelton Place, smoking his after-dinner cigar, with his honest hands thrust deep into his pockets, and his honest heart free from every shadow of care. He had come down from town, by the six o'clock train, a day earlier than Minnie had been bidden to expect him; and now he was off for a chat with the squire about the business that had carried him to London, and a glimpse of her before sleeping.

He had a two miles' walk before him, but the way by the fields was pleasant, and his thoughts were excellent company. He anticipated Minnie's exclamations of surprised delight, her face of joy at his return, and insensibly quickened his steps, flinging away the end of his cigar as he came within sight of the gate into the plantation that bordered the park. It was quite dark in the road; but he could have followed the narrow path under the fir-trees blindfold; he had known it ever since he was a lad, and for several months past he had traversed it almost daily. The evening air was heavy with the scent of the wild hyacinths, which grew here in lavish profusion, and Jack snuffed it up with a grateful sense of pleasure, feeling quite pastoral in his happiness, until suddenly his nostrils were delicately assailed by another perfume much less sylvan but much more familiar—the perfume, in short, of a capital cigar.

"Who has the squire got staying with him?" speculated he; for the squire was not given to smoke, and this odour Jack inhaled was not the odour of gamekeeper's or gardener's unsavoury pipe. He looked behind and he looked before, and peered through the trees on either hand; but seeing no one, and not being covetous just then of any society except Minnie's, he went straight on his way to the house, without further investigation. The squire was taking his customary forty winks in the library after dinner, and as Jack refused to disturb him, he was ushered into the drawing-room, where the butler told him he would find Lady Wallace; but "Miss Minnie was out somewhere with Miss Wharton."

Jack did not approve of Minnie's tempting the daw after nightfall; he experienced a chill sensation of disappointment at her absence, and Lady Wallace's drowsy welcome did not warm him.

"Who is it?" asked she, raising herself from the couch, where she, too, had been taking a brief nap. "Oh, Mr. Wyvill, is it you? We none of us expected you back until to-morrow or the day after."

"My business with the lawyers was done, and there was nothing else to stay in town for," said he.

"And of course you were eager to be at home. Minnie would tell you in her letters that her friend Miss Wharton was here. They went out together for a turn on the terrace about half an hour ago. They will be in soon, or perhaps you would like to go in quest of them?"

"No, I'll wait. They were not on the terrace five minutes since, and I might miss them if I went into the gardens. That is the conservatory door—here they are!"

Yes, here they were. Minnie entered first, with a black lace shawl thrown over her golden curls, and a bright natural rose on her cheek, which deepened to a burning blush when she espied her lover.

"Oh, Jack, was it you in the wood? You gave me such a fright!" cried she, and ran forward to meet him.

"You should not go into the wood so late, Minnie," said her aunt. "It is damp and unwholesome."

Jack Wyvill was as generous-tempered and as little suspicious as any gentleman in Yorkshire; but he became sensible of a very uncomfortable spasm of doubt and dread clutching at his heart when he saw Miss Wharton furtively twitch Minnie's sleeve, and give her a warning glance.

"Yes, I came through the wood; who was there with you?" said he, dropping the cordial hand that she had given him with such a pretty frankness and affection.

"Nobody; we were alone," was the unhesitating reply; and then the beaming blue eyes, which were the truthfulest eyes in the world, lifted themselves to his face, and looked straight at him with blank, questioning amazement. It seemed to Jack that Miss Wharton again passed unnecessarily near them in going towards the door, and he was sure she gave Minnie another stealthy admonition; for Minnie turned her head quickly towards her friend, and then saying she would return in a few minutes, followed her out of the room.

Jack Wyvill felt like a man in a bad dream. He had never met Miss Wharton before, but he had heard of her as a very sporting young woman, and at first sight he loathed her. Was she teaching his darling Minnie deceitful ways? It was Minnie's sweet innocent ingenuousness that made half her charm. If those fair candid eyes of hers took any veil of slyness, they were not the eyes he could see love in. There *must* have been somebody in the wood with them. He was very impetuous; he was very angry; he was more than half in a mind to go away. It was very lucky Lady Wallace broke up his stormy reverie by a request that he would ring the bell for tea; for that common-place action gave him time to reconsider himself, and partially to smother his unworthy suspicions. For had he ever had cause to doubt of his pure white Minnie before? Never, never! And he must not doubt of her now. Still that cigar, that fiery blush—that blush not of joy only, but of confusion. What could she be concealing from him? Dear child! what could she have to conceal? Need he be a jealous fool because Miss Wharton was odious? Still that cigar!

At this point of his meditation, Miss Wharton reappeared, looking perfectly cool, and amiable and easy—almost too easy to be natural; for there was a touch of swagger in her manner that was far from prepossessing. Jack Wyvill eyed her askance, and wondered in his own mind how his sweet little Minnie had ever come to call her friend. She was a middle-sized, broad-built figure of a woman, with square shoulders, flat chest, long arms, and a singular ungainliness of gait. She had a certain power of countenance which redeemed her irregularity of feature. Her eyes were handsome, her brow was wide, her hair was beautiful and abundant. At the lower section of her visage no one voluntarily glanced twice, unless he were a student of physiognomy, which Jack Wyvill was not. He looked at her and did not like her, but he could not have given any valid reason *why*, except that he did not like ugly women, and she was the ugliest he had ever seen. But ugly or not, Miss Wharton was clever, and she knew it. She had more humour and originality than commonly fall to the lot of women; and she prided herself on the possession of that verbal wit which consists in utter unscrupulousness of speech, and wheels itself with equal gusto on the foibles of friend or foe. She was ingrained with small vanities, and swathed about with elaborate affectations; but she had that force of character which assimilates such vanities and affectations until they seem more like the genuine out come of nature than the assumption of art. Indeed, the shrewdest observer would have been hard put to say where in Miss Wharton nature ended and art begun.

She was popular in society rather than otherwise, for though utterly intolerant of fools, she had great tact, and knew as well how to ingratiate herself where she had an object in view as how to avoid offence on all occasions. She rode to hounds, and talked stable with not more blunders than are inevitable to a woman who cultivates that sort of lore on stray numbers of the *Field*, and is but part owner of one third-rate hack; she sang a good second to anybody's song, took a hand at whist or at loo, and could always cap a good story with a better.

Her father had ruined a fair estate on the turf, and she now lived with a broken-down brother of similar tastes, on an encumbered remnant of it, about five and twenty miles from Skelton Place. When the elder Wharton died, he besought Squire Conyers, his life-long friend, to be kind to his motherless daughter, and though Lady Wallace disliked her from the first as a companion for Minnie, the squire kept his promise by annually inviting her to join them, in their sea-side trip to Scarborough, Whitby, or Filey, as the case might be. There was a difference of six years between the girls' ages, but they struck up a friendly alliance by the rule of contraries, to which both had continued outwardly stanch down to the present day, when Miss Wharton was four-and-twenty, and Minnie Conyers just eighteen.

This was Miss Wharton's first visit to Skelton Place, but she was skilfully manœuvring that it should not be her last, and the chances were ten to one that she would carry her point. She had won over Lady Wallace not only to forgive her eccentricities, but almost to admire them, and the squire was quite at her feet. He protested that she had had the narrowest escape in the world of being a very handsome woman, and that as it was, when she warmed up after dinner or by candlelight, she put all merely pretty, puling faces quite out of countenance—in which the squire was perfectly just.

Minnie did not present herself in the drawing-room until some time after her friend, and as the squire and tea came in simultaneously with her, Jack Wyvill had nothing to do but to be himself again as far as he could, and take his part in the general conversation. He did not achieve perfect success in either effort, for he was very ill-at-ease, and Minnie wore a vexed, puzzled air of bewilderment such as he had never seen in her before. The good squire was, happily, obtuse; he congratulated Jack on his prompt return from town, with one or two sly allusions which brought the rosy red into Minnie's face; he talked about coming events on the turf, and the four-year-old he was going to enter for the October Meeting at York; then asked what the world of London was doing, all in his round-about, after-dinner way, until ten o'clock struck by the timepiece over the chimney, and Jack rose to depart.

It was his custom to leave the house by the conservatory, whence he could strike across the garden and the park in a direct line towards his own home; and it had been Minnie's duty and privilege of late to go with him, and let him out at the glass door opening on the terrace. She looked rather shy of her office to-night, but as there was kindness and invitation in his overcast face she did not hold back, and they passed silently side by side between the banks of fragrance, neither caring to be the first to speak, until just at the last Minnie laid an impetuous hand on his arm, and whispered, tearfully, "Jack, you are angry with me, and you don't tell me why."

"I am not angry with you, Minnie, but I don't like your mannish friend," said he.

"Hush, Jack, she will hear you!" And, half laughing, half alarmed, she put up a hasty finger to close his indiscreet lips.

"I don't care if she does," was the reckless response.

"But you must care for grieving me. She has a thousand oddities, but she has a thousand good points as well. If you knew her better, you would say so. Ask papa, and he will tell you the same. Aunt Mary is beginning to like her too, and it is not everybody Aunt Mary likes." (Aunt Mary was Lady Wallace.) She complains that somebody is always trying to improve her figure, or her manners, or her morals. But I am under a vow not to meddle with any of them, and for my sake you must take her as she is, and be gracious, Jack. She is quite disposed to like you."

"I'm much obliged to her, but I don't think I shall fraternise with her. How long does she remain here?"

Minnie gave him to understand that she was to remain over the wedding. The arrangement did not please him, though he had nothing reasonable to urge against it; it was only natural Minnie should wish to keep her friend with her, and his sudden prejudice rested on such frivolous grounds he was ashamed to mention it, but, standing with his darling beside him in the moonlight, he forgot all about it for a minute or two, and then went his way home as gaily as he had come; while Minnie, lingering amongst the flowers, felt rejoicingly that the light cloud which had come between them was gone.

Jack Wyvill was not the man to try back on an old doubt without strong provocation when he had once thrust it away from his mind; and the next morning he put a jeweller's case, which he had brought from town, into his pocket, and set off towards Skelton Place again, just at that hour when, according to previous experience, he was most certain of finding Minnie disengaged and alone. He took the same direction as on the night before, but he had not quitted the bounds of his own fields when he was met by his steward, who detained him with prosy business-conversation, and even walked him round half-a-mile out of his way, to a certain farm-stead where improvements and repairs were going on; so that, instead of entering the wood by the gate, he had to climb the fence at another part, and make a short cut through what was called the Lower Copse. The undergrowth was very thick thereabouts, but at one spot there was a clearing, in the midst of which stood an old pheasant house, built of boughs and thatched with reeds, which had not been used for a year or two, and was fast falling into unsightly ruin. The place, altogether, was lonely and unattractive, without sunshine and without flowers, and Jack Wyvill was, therefore, no little surprised when from the distance he saw Minnie Conyers and her friend just vanishing within the hut.

They did not perceive him, and for a moment he halted, too much startled to analyse his emotions; but even while he halted he saw Minnie issue forth again, and peer cautiously about, as if watching for some one, or looking out for spies; but her examination was very brief, and she retreated apparently satisfied without discovering her lover, who, between fear, suspicion, and rage, hardly knew what he did. He drew nearer the pheasant-house, however, keeping in the rear of it, until, being within a few yards of the ragged spot, once more that fragrance of a capital cigar, blended with the sweet softness of the May morning, assailed his senses; and, before he had time to rally from the shock of it, he heard Miss Wharton's voice observing, with unctuous deliberation, "There is no better cigar than the Lopez—none!"

So there was some one with them in the pheasant-house! It was an appointment, and Minnie was a cheat! He did not suspect her, but he could have strangled Miss Wharton, that his sweet, guileless darling should be tainted even by the knowledge of her clandestine affairs! He would not surprise their secret, whatever it might be, but gave himself a vigorous shake, and tramped on, heedless whether he was heard or not; and probably he was heard, and even seen through the gaps of the rotten boughs, for when he gained the open ground, on the edge of the wood, there was Minnie, arm in arm with her friend, sauntering leisurely towards him, and looking as innocent as if nothing wrong had happened since the Flood!

But there was storm in his face that he could not hide, and Minnie's heart sank as she read the unmistakable signs of it. He had always been so good to her, so truly tender and loving, that the reappearance of last night's gloom in this morning's sudden displeasure frightened her, she hardly knew why. She dreaded explanations and scenes at all times; there was a large measure of feminine unreasonableness and cowardice in her composition; and instead of making an opportunity for him to tell her what was on his mind, she detained Miss Wharton as a screen until they met the squire, who carried Jack off to the stables, sorely against his will, to assist at a consultation over the four-year-old, which was expected to do such wonderful things, and bring such glory to the Skelton stud at the next York Meeting. But Jack was not his own man at all, and he only earned himself the trainer's contempt by his vague remarks, while he considerably lowered the squire's jubilation.

He was experiencing a feeling of intense mortification that Minnie, who had hitherto never sought to dissemble her simple pleasure in his society, should now, within a few days of their marriage, positively avoid him. "I'm not a clever fellow, I know I'm not," thought he, humbly, "but I'll be shot if that friend of hers, who is so wise and witty, and desperately sly, shall come between us, making mischief!" And thus thinking, he answered the squire twice or thrice at cross-purposes, until the impetuous old gentleman asked what the devil ailed him that he was so short. "Had Minnie and he got wrong?"

"No, we have not got wrong, but there is no telling what she may do if that Miss Wharton is for ever in the way," replied Jack, blurting out his wrath in one angry gust. "I don't like her for Minnie's friend, and I'll be hanged if I'll have her at Heathside as my wife's friend!" The squire reddened; he saw the young man's blood was up, and his own warmed too; he felt that Jack meant what he said, and that he had, or believed himself to have, excellent grounds for it; but for a few days past there had been some indistinct sentiments hovering sheepishly about the old gentleman's fancy that made this fiery speech anything but easy or pleasant to digest. He stammered something about Miss Wharton's being his guest, and then went on to say, in a tone of almost eager defence:

"She is a good fellow is Harry Wharton, Jack; not sweetly feminine and that sort of thing, but a downright good fellow, and a bit of capital company! I'll tell you what—if she had been old Ralph's son, instead of that ne'er-do-weel of a Tom, she would have set the estate on its legs again. Such a headpiece as hers is lost on a woman's shoulders. Hang it, Jack, what have you got to say against her? Lady Wallace didn't like her once, but even she is coming round; and I call Mary one of the most prejudiced women alive."

Jack Wyvill did not consider that he had any right to mention such suspicions as rose merely out of cigar-smoke; if Miss Wharton had her secrets, she might keep them for him; but Minnie's quiet heart and conscience should not be marred and sullied by being made the confidential keeper of them; he, therefore, simply reiterated, in a dogged manner, what he had said before; and then abruptly changed the subject. The squire felt huffed for a moment; but, after an inarticulate growl or two, he followed the irritated lover's lead, and the hazardous topic of difference was abandoned. Soon after they parted company by mutual consent; the squire went to look after his woodmen felling timber, and Jack turned his steps towards the house, where he sat for nearly an hour, waiting and hoping for Minnie's appearance. Lady Wallace, who was detained from writing her daily dues of letters to entertain him, very naturally wished him away, and at last she proposed sending a messenger in quest of Minnie—a hint to depart which he could not but accept.

"We shall see you at dinner this evening, of course?" added she, with a little kindly compunction, as he was on the point of going. He said, "Yes; he supposed so," and then reluctantly took himself off; the lovely pearls that he had brought from town to present to his Minnie reposing forgotten in their case in the depths of his pocket.

Meanwhile Minnie and her friend were again lounging lazily about the Lower Copse, whither they had retired when the squire carried off Jack to the stables. Miss Wharton was in a mood of serene satisfaction and enjoyment, but Minnie was miserably uneasy. She had not her companion's resources for making herself apathetically comfortable under adverse circumstances; and she was afraid lest, having avoided Jack, he should return the compliment, and leave without seeing her again. This dread seized on her so strongly by-and-by, that she said, "Do you mind going in-doors now, Harry?" She had a hope that she might yet be in time to intercept him, by taking the path through the upper wood to the house; but she did not like to say so precisely, even to her familiar friend.

"I don't mind going in-doors if you are tired, though it is pleasanter here. I should like one more turn round by the pheasant-house, if you are not in a fuss. What have you to do?" said Miss Wharton, indifferently.

Minnie was in the habit of yielding to her caprices, and she replied now that she had nothing particular to do; so the one turn more round by the pheasant-house resulted in a dozen turns, and when the servants' dinner-bell rang, at one o'clock, they were still in the copse, and Jack Wyvill was plodding his weary way home, unenlivened by any thoughts but angry thoughts against Minnie's friend, to whose evil influence he attributed his darling's incomprehensible behaviour. Until Miss Wharton appeared on the scene there had never been word, or look, or fancy to sow a doubt between them, and now he felt that they were balancing dangerously on the brink of a serious misunderstanding. But it should not come to a quarrel if it lay in his power to hinder it. He would stand on no foolish ceremony; he would have it out with Minnie that night, let what would come of the explanation; and in this wise, firm, substantial resolve he set off to Skelton Place, in the evening, arriving only just in time to give her his arm in to dinner. She looked shyly bright, and happily penitent when he met her with his natural air and manner, but this was no time for any but general chat, and the difficult moment was of necessity delayed.

Mr. Warren, Squire Conyer's lawyer, made a sixth at table that day, and in his company Jack Wyvill left the old gentleman, after a couple of glasses of wine, to seek the society of the ladies in the drawing-room. But when he presented himself, he found Lady Wallace alone; and she told him, sleepily, that the young people had availed themselves of the pleasant half-hour that remained before sunset to take a stroll on the terrace, where he had better join them. He waited for no second hint, but immediately snatched his wide-awake from the stand in the hall, and, leaving the house by the principal entrance, directed his steps towards the raised walk on the south front, where he expected to find Miss Wharton and Minnie, debating in his own mind by what ingenious devices he should get his darling to himself, and banish her obnoxious friend.

When Jack Wyvill stepped upon the terrace, it was deserted. The vases of scarlet geraniums stood along it at equal distances from end to end, but nothing more interesting was visible. He walked down into the flower garden and through the rosery, but nobody was there. Thence he climbed to the Wilderness, a hilly ornamental shrubbery of several acres in the rear of the house, where he paced to and fro for ever so long, whistling a familiar air, not as a signal exactly, but that if Minnie were here she might be made aware that he was here too, and seeking her. By this time the sun had disappeared, and twilight was creeping on. He returned to the terrace, pausing to look in at the conservatory as he passed; but they had not hidden themselves there. They were not in the house, nor about the house, nor, as far as eye could see, were they wandering in the glades of the park; they must, therefore, have betaken themselves to the wood or to the copse again!

Jack felt almost sick with vexation and impatience. It was clear to him that Miss Wharton had private affairs, and that Minnie lent herself to the furtherance of them. He was not inclined to play the spy on Miss Wharton, but he was strongly disposed to set watch-dog to his Minnie, and the difficulty of separating the one proceeding from the other was very embarrassing. After a brief term of consideration, he judged it expedient to await the reappearance of the missing pair, and returned to Lady Wallace in the drawing-room.

"Have you not found them?" asked she, surprised to see him come back so quickly. He replied that they were not anywhere in the gardens or pleasure-grounds through which he had walked. "Miss Wharton is fond of wandering further afield than I like; I must remind Minnie not to leave the terrace of an evening," added her aunt Mary. She perceived that Jack was displeased, and allowed to herself that he had some cause to show why; but, with the native kindliness of her disposition, she endeavoured to make a little light conversation to divert his mind from brooding on it, and, probably, magnifying it. She did not meet with the success she deserved; Jack grew more and more restless and disquieted every minute of Minnie's absence, and at length, unable to bear it in patience any longer, he strayed into the conservatory, and marched to and fro, watching and waiting in a mood of gathering wrath.

Presently the squire and Mr. Warren entered the drawing-room, when the squire immediately asked, "Where are the girls and Wyvill—in the garden?" Lady Wallace's calm reply was grounded upon Jack's information, and, after hearing it, the old gentleman came into the conservatory, and, with a good-humoured wag of his head at the aggrieved lover, opened the glass door and looked up and down the terrace. "You are a good seeker but a bad finder, Jack; they are not in sight, therefore they must be in the Wilderness," said he.

"Or in the wood or the Lower Copse," responded Jack, shortly.

"In the wood or the Lower Copse! What should they do there at dusk, or what should they do in the Lower Copse at all?" The squire was evidently annoyed at the suggestion; he looked out on the terrace again, and then went back into the drawing-room and rang the bell. The ancient butler answered it. "Bring tea, and send Joliffe to seek the young ladies. Most likely they are in the gardens or the Wilderness," said his master.

Jack heard the order and the directions, but he did not interfere. The servant said, "Yes, sir," with perfect respect of tone and composure of feature, but as soon as he was on the other side of the drawing-room door his expression changed, and he muttered sarcastically to himself, "She's a queer sort of young woman, is that Miss Wharton. I'll go and seek 'em myself; I'll not send Joliffe. He has a tongue as long as to-day and to-morrow, and would be for telling if he found out her goings on. I wonder, for my part, how Miss Minnie can abide her." And the butler who had known Squire Conyers' daughter ever since she was born, and esteemed her the best and kindest as well as the most beautiful of young ladies, went stealthily out at the front door, and, as Jack Wyvill, watching from the conservatory, saw, struck across the lawn and the park in a direct line towards the Lower Copse. Whatever Miss Wharton's clandestine affairs, they were evidently already known in the servants' hall.

Jack sat down in a mood of intense disgust and mortification. How long he sat he never knew, but it seemed hours before he heard swift footsteps passing along the gravelled walk, and then Miss Wharton saying, with suppressed vehemence, "If you tell him, Minnie, I'll never forgive you? What is it to him? *My* business is not *your* business. You are not half so kind to me as you were once." To which Minnie replied in as pettish a tone as she could assume: "I am not going to tell him; you need not be afraid; but I will not steal off to the Copse any more when Aunt Mary believes we are in the garden. You can go alone if you like, but I hate hide-and-seek work; and I don't know what Bolton must think."

"That wooden-faced old butler? Oh, he will not be so impertinent as to think at all," replied Miss Wharton; and with these words she ran up the steps, Minnie following close behind, and so they entered the conservatory. They seemed to espy Jack Wyvill simultaneously, and Minnie's blush was painful; even Miss Wharton did not quite succeed in keeping her countenance, but she dissembled her confusion to the best of her power, and observed that it was much pleasanter out in the open air than in this atmosphere loaded with the heavy perfumes of green-house plants. Jack's response was utterly incoherent; he was no match for her coolness. He felt galled to his very soul, and he betrayed it. Minnie stood for a second or two uncertain and wretched; but as he said nothing, and made no effort to detain her, she passed forward to the drawing-room, where she had to encounter the questions and admonitions of her father.

"Look at the timepiece, Minnie; twenty minutes past nine! Where have you been? Did you see Joliffe?" asked he, hastily.

Minnie hesitated, stammered, looked almost frightened; but Miss Wharton came to the rescue, and took the difficulty of judicious reply out of her mouth. She answered with a ready wit and a skilful evasiveness, but while she was in the midst of her inventive exercise, Jack Wyvill followed into the drawing-room with a visage as black as a thunder-cloud, which did not escape the squire's observation. His straightforward shrewdness detected something amiss when his open-hearted Minnie could not give him a plain answer to a plain question, but must stand by and let some one else be her spokeswoman; and at that moment the fluent Miss Wharton revolted him almost as much as she revolted Minnie's lover.

"There is underhand business going on, and I'll not have it; that is what Jack Wyvill has got an inkling of," thought he. But he saw tears in Minnie's eyes, and said no more for the present, though it was an awful staggering shock to him when he drew down her sweet face to his by one of her sunny bright curls, and instead of the flowery perfume which ordinarily scented her golden hair, he detected the odour of smoke—the unmistakable, undeniable fragrance of tobacco!

During tea the squire stood on the rug, his back to the fire, his cup in his hand, and his observations travelling from one face to another of the disunited party. Miss Wharton would suffer no awkward pauses in the conversation, and talked incessantly, Mr. Warren supporting her, until the squire gave Jack Wyvill a hint to accompany him to the library, when she glanced anxiously at Minnie's dolorous countenance, and wondered what was about to happen. The lawyer, being now left alone to amuse the ladies, exerted himself to the best of his ability, but Miss Wharton presently retired to take counsel within herself. "I am afraid somebody suspects," thought she, with genuine but well-concealed alarm. "It is a frightful bore to be amongst such orderly, proper people, and there is another week of it to come! I'll write to Tom to-morrow, and order him to recal me; he can say he has the croup or something, and that he wants me to nurse him. I would rather live with poor Tom than live here, strangled with proprieties and conventionalities. Jealous, clod-hopping noodle that Jack Wyvill is; but Minnie is not over-burdened with wisdom herself, so they will be equally mated. She is like a scared rabbit—'Oh, Harry this!' 'Oh, Harry that!' as if the very trees had eyes, and the birds of the air could literally carry the matter! The squire is the best of the bunch, but even he is full of old-fashioned notions. I almost wish I had never come! People are so bigoted; there is Lady Wallace sniffing and snuffing, and peeping and prying, as if there were a fox in the room. No—I'll be off! I thought it would be pleasant, and safe, and easy to make oneself happy in one's own way here; but Minnie is always in a fidget, and that makes the risk too great. 'Sa jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle' at Skelton Place!"

While Miss Wharton was working round to this conclusion in the drawing-room, the squire and Jack were holding a private talk in the library, Jack being by no means reluctant to unbosom himself of his wrongs when he perceived that the squire was smitten with suspicion too. But the subject was scarcely a pleasant one to open, and it was several minutes before either found courage to do more than hover about it. But at last, said the squire, "Jack, all is not going quite smoothly betwixt you and Minnie, and that is awkward, seeing what is impending over next Tuesday. My girl is a good girl, and I am sure she loves you——"

"God bless her, sir, I know she does!" interrupted Jack, eagerly. "I have not a doubt of Minnie, but Miss Wharton is making a tool of her to promote some mysterious affairs of her own, and I'll not stand it. This is the second evening that I have not had a chance of a word with my darling, and this morning she fairly ran away from me under her friend's wing. I want to know what it all means, this lurking about after dark, and in that dreary Lower Copse where I saw them this morning. If Miss Wharton has a lover under the rose, I'll not let her use my innocent Minnie for a fence. You must speak about it, squire, or I shall."

"You think there is a lover in the case, do you? and I have my reasons for thinking so too; though why Miss Wharton should make a secret of it, unless it be from a woman's taste for romantic mysteries, I am at a loss to conjecture. If she chose to marry my rough-rider or her brother's groom, Tom is not the man to object—and I'm sure I'm not. My duties as her guardian ended three years since, but she had taken the reins of government into her hands long before that. I do not like to address her, but I'll have in Minnie—perhaps you had better leave us for five minutes, Jack. Go into the conservatory, and when I have had my say I will send her to you."

There was a second entrance into the green-house through the library, and by this door Jack Wyvill vanished as Minnie came slowly and shyly, summoned by Bolton, to her father's presence. The tender-hearted lover hoped and prayed the squire would deal gently with his darling, as he hurried out of sight amongst the flowers; but he had a very short interval allowed him either to think or to wish; for not a minute had elapsed since his retirement when Minnie rushed out to seek him, her cheeks a-blaze, her sweet eyes glistening through thick tears. Her father had addressed her with some little sarcasm, which she had taken in earnest, and instead of staying to answer him she carried her defence to head-quarters at once, indignantly sobbing out reproaches to Jack that he could imagine she went with her friend to meet anybody in the wood!

It was impossible to resist the candour of those pleading eyes, and it was equally impossible to resist the temptation of taking his darling's bonny face between his two hands, as he said, "If you met nobody in the wood, then, have you taken to smoking!"

Minnie's eyes cleared, and she broke into a merry laugh; "Oh! it is Harry's cigars," whispered she.

"Harry's cigars, indeed!" stammered Jack. "Why does she not put on the——hang it, Minnie, they might have lost you a husband, and me the dearest little sweetheart in Christendom!"

"Don't be a goose, Jack—let me go!" responded Minnie; and at this moment Miss Wharton appeared coming towards them from the further end of the conservatory.

"It is moonlight on the terrace; let us go and smoke a cigar, my friend," said Jack, addressing her, while the squire looked out from the library door all a-grin and delighted.

Miss Wharton crimsoned. "It is too bad, Minnie; you promised you would not tell," began she; but Minnie interrupted her with lively defiance.

"I won't be scolded, Harry; your horrid, selfish cigars have nearly made Jack quarrel with me, exclaimed she; "but, now that he knows, you can enjoy your little pleasures in peace and in public! There is nothing wicked in smoking a cigar——"

But Minnie had said enough, and more than enough. Miss Wharton had turned away in high dudgeon, and disappeared for the rest of the evening, and the next day, in spite of entreaties, and almost of tears, she went away home. The day after Minnie's wedding she received, not cards or bride-cake, but a box of Lopez cigars.—*All the Year Round.*

ROMANTIC STORY.—By directions of the President private George Roland, of the Fifth Rhode Island Artillery, has been released from the service. Roland, we understand, is an assumed name, and the person who bears it is the son of an English nobleman, with an income of ten thousand dollars a year. He came to this country about twelve months since on a tour of pleasure, with sufficient money to meet the expenses of a year's travel, but, falling among sharpers, was soon relieved of his well-filled purse, and while he was awaiting a remittance from home the draft took place in Rhode Island. Here was an opportunity to obtain money immediately by offering himself as a substitute, and he accepted it. In company with others he was forwarded to the 5th Regiment; but war had no charms for him, and he soon began to look about for the means of obtaining an honourable discharge. This, however, was no easy matter. Many were the suggestions offered by his comrades, but they all proved abortive. A few months since, upon promise of receiving a commission, he sacrificed a large sum of money, which was spent in raising a company of volunteers in New York. His plan was to accept the commission and then resign. After the company was filled up, however, he failed to get the appointment. His case was finally made known to the President, and he has now received an honourable discharge.—*Providence (Rhode Island) Press.*

THE OXFORD DECLARATION.—The *Record* states that the signatures to the Oxford Declaration amounted on Thursday, March 24th, to 12,000, and the number continues to increase. In the *Cambridge Chronicle* the Rev. W. B. Hopkins, B.D., Vicar of Wisbech, and Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Ely, in giving a number of reasons for signing the manifesto writes:—"I sign the declaration because the *argumentum ad invidiam* is a two-edged weapon, which gives its stroke backwards as well as forwards. Any one who refuses to sign must, of course, accept the construction which his neighbours choose to put upon his refusal. But since the judgment declares that our Church nowhere dogmatically pronounces upon the doctrine of eternal future punishment, it now becomes invidious for any one to teach or to enforce that doctrine."

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, March 26.)

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for erecting a monument to the late Duke of Athole by the industrial classes on the Athole estates. It is intended that the memorial shall take the form of a cairn of great height on the summit of Craigie-y-Barans.

The Town Council of Aberdeen have voted the sum of 100 guineas as a contribution to the statue of her Majesty the Queen, proposed to be erected in that city. Mr. Alexander Brodie, brother of Mr. Brodie, sculptor, Edinburgh, has been appointed the artist; and about £600 have been subscribed. The whole cost, the material being Sicilian marble, will be about £1000.

An influential London Company, with £100,000, has taken to copper mining on the banks of Lochfyne, and great things are expected to result.

At the recent sale of the cabinet of the Rev. H. Christmas, the "Farthing of Anne" (*pax missa per orbem*) brought £5 5s. This is the real farthing of Anne, 1714, struck for common currency; the others were patterns, were not struck for currency, and were never used but as medals. In an account of the farthing and patterns given to the writer by the numismatist, Mr. Till, in 1835, he states this real farthing to have been for a short time current, "until hoarded for its beauty and peculiarity, it being the only copper coin of Anne's reign, except her halfpence, which are all patterns, and never were circulated."

We are indebted to the *Saturday Review* for the following piquant anecdote:—"I expect six clergymen to dine with me on such a day," said a gentleman to his butler. "Very good, Sir," said the butler. "High Church or Low Church, Sir?" "What on earth can that signify to you?" asked the astonished master. "Everything, Sir," was the reply. "If they are High Church, they'll drink; if they are Low Church, they'll eat!"

The following is a true copy of the entry respecting the Wigtown Martyrs in the lately-discovered minute-book of the Wigtown kirk-session:—"At Wigtown, July 8, 1704. Post preces. Sedt. The minr. all ye Elders and Deacons this day the tokens were distributed to those in the congregn. according to the mind of the Session the former day. This day Baillie M'Keand Elder in Wigtown addressed this Session for ye privilege of the Sacrament declaring the grief of his heart yet he should have sitten in ye Sheze of ye women who were sentenced to die in this place in the year 1685, and yet it had been frequently his petition to God for true repentance and forgiveness for yt sin. He being removed and the Session enquiring into this affair and the carriage of the sd. Baillie since yt time and being satisfied with his conversan. since, and the present evidence of repentance now, they granted him the priveledge, he was called in admonished and exhorted to deliberation, due tenderness in such a solemn address unto God. The Sederunt closed with prayer. Members of Session 13 March 1701—Mr. Thomas Kerr Minister. Elders—William Coltrane of Drumorol (Provost), John Loftries, Jas. Softlay, Jo. M'Keand, Thomas M'Clure, Thomas M'Clelland. Deaccns—Michael Shanks, Jo. Colvie, Jo. Carson.

The *Italia* of Naples states that the King has given to the National Museum of that city the whole collection of engravings which existed in the private library of his palace there. That collection is the famous "Firmiana," that is to say, it was made and possessed by Count Firmian, Governor of Lombardy in the last century, and sold to Maria Caroline of Austria. It contains engravings of the works of the best painters, and is composed of more than 200 volumes. In addition to this magnificent present the King has given to the Museum a number of other choice drawings and engravings.

The battle of Cape St. Vincent, where Nelson so greatly distinguished himself, was fought on the 14th of February, 1797, sixty-seven years ago, and only four officers are now surviving who were present in that action. There are several officers living who were present at Lord Howe's victory on the 1st of June, 1794, some of them hale and hearty, and able to attend their club at the anniversary day of that great battle.

The recent finding of a Roman leaden coffin and glass bottle at Barton, near Basingstoke station, Hants, has been detailed to the British Archæological Association by Mr. Baigent; and the exhibition of a portion of the leaden coffin, in a much oxidised state, and a portion of the glass, has led to an interesting discussion. The Rev. W. Kell referred to the discovery of other Roman leaden coffins, also portions of glass, and to the probable figure they may have presented when entire, having in some respects, the character of Saxon glass. Mr. T. Wright expressed his opinion that the glass found at Barton belonged to the late Roman period, and was probably imported from the continent. The great glass works of the late Roman period appear to have been on the banks of the Rhine and in the north of Gaul, and they seem to have been continued into the Frankish period. In answer to an inquiry made by Mr. Pettigrew as to the discovery of a leaden coffin in Saxon graves, Mr. Wright thought one had been found at Osengall, in the Isle of Thanet. It was recorded as an interment of a very late date, and as a proof of the continued existence in this island of a mixture of Saxon and Roman population.

AN INTESTATE CASE.—"AVENELL *v.* CHITTY."—This case was heard before the Master of the Rolls. It was a suit for the administration of the personal estate of Philip Chitty, Esq., who died in Van Diemen's Land, intestate, in the year 1840, and without issue. The brothers and sisters of the intestate claimed to be the next of kin, five of whom had since died. The plaintiffs claimed an eighth share, as the assignees of Manwaring Chitty, who in 1840 had become bankrupt, in 1841 had presented a petition to the Court of Review to annul the fiat, which was annulled, the bankrupt having assigned his estate to James Avenell, with consent of his creditors, to whom Avenell had paid a composition of 12s. in the pound. Manwaring Chitty died in 1856, and James Avenell in 1860, leaving the plaintiffs his executors. Mr. Woodroffe appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Schomberg, for the defendants, contended that the assignment by Manwaring Chitty did not include the property acquired by him in right of the intestate Philip Chitty.—Mr. Downing Bruce, for the official assignee under Henry John Chitty's bankruptcy, objected to the extra costs incurred by the plaintiffs being charged on the whole fund. Those costs, he contended, should be charged on the share, the title to which by Manwaring Chitty's bankruptcy, composition, and death, has become more expensive of proof than they otherwise would have been.—Mr. Burdon and Mr. Alfred Smith appeared for the other parties.—His Honor ordered that the residue of the money, after the payment of the costs of all parties, should be paid to the various persons interested. He was of opinion that the assignment of Manwaring Chitty included the property acquired by him in right of his interest, and that the extra costs incurred by the plaintiffs were properly so incurred, and that they should be paid out of the fund in court.

The mania for postage-stamp collecting continues to rage. *Once a Month* is the title of a new postage-stamp magazine, the first number of which has just appeared at Manchester, making the tenth publication of this class now in circulation in Great Britain.

Two actions, "The Rev. S. Ferguson *v.* Gorges Hely," and "Julia Caroline Ferguson *v.* Gorges Hely," were entered for trial in the Dublin Court of Common Pleas on February 26. In the first case, an action was taken against the defendant, Mr. Hely, a young gentleman of large fortune in the county of Kilkenny, to recover damages, laid at £10,000, for the seduction of the daughter of the plaintiff. The second action was taken by Miss Ferguson herself to recover damages, also laid at £10,000, for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Purcell said—"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the action is brought by the Rev. Samuel Ferguson, of Moy Glebe, in the county of Tipperary, against Mr. G. Hely, of Foulkscourt, Kilkenny, to recover damages for the seduction of Julia Caroline Ferguson, his daughter. The damages are laid at £10,000. The defendant has pleaded a denial of the seduction."—Sergeant Sullivan said that, on behalf of his client, Mr. Hely, he wished to make a few observations to the court. Two actions had been brought against Mr. Hely—the first, for the seduction of Miss Ferguson; the second, for a breach of promise. On behalf of the defendant, he was instructed to submit to a verdict being taken for the sum of £1000 in the case of seduction, and for £3000 in the other cause of action. He had been further instructed to say, that there was no imputation whatever of any other immoral conduct made by Mr. Hely, and that he withdrew any and every such imputation.—The fair lady is of the ripe age of tw

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 25.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Trounton, from Melbourne 23rd instant. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. De Houghton, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Chapman and family, Miss Sterney, Mrs. Housler, Messrs. De Little, Terry, Noyes, Cleveland, Fuller, Weeden, Axtell, Herbert, Merrell, Smith, Ryan, Wilson, J. G. Hersey, C. Newton, Langley, Thompson, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

MAY 26.

Kemble (s.), 806 tons, Captain Mailler, from the Clyde River 20th instant. Passengers—Mrs. M'Cawley, Messrs. Brooks, Short, Staunton, Grant, and 18 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Lord Ashley (s.), for Nelson.
Grafton (s.), for Maclean River.
Agnes Jessie, for Launceston.
Challenger, for Newcastle.
Mary Cummins, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MAY 26.

Madras, for Petropaulovski; Mauritius, for Macassar; Marian, for San Francisco; Chanticleer, for Rio Janeiro; Rita, Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane; Montrose, for Hongkong.

CLEARANCES.—MAY 25.

Chanticleer, barque, 221 tons, Captain Hannaford, for Rio de Janeiro, in ballast.
Rita, brig, 198 tons, Captain Souter, for Auckland.
Montrose, ship, 780 tons, Captain Robinson, for Hongkong. Passengers—3 Chinese.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MAY 25.

Petrel, Brilliant, Thane, Beautiful Star (s.), Martha Ellen, from Newcastle, with 780 tons coal; Star of the Evening (s.), from Wollongong, with 250 tons coal; Centurion, from Shoalhaven, with 519 bags maize, 105 bags potatoes, 65 bags oats, 13 bags barley, 4 coops poultry; Sarah Ann, Gosford Packet, from Brisbane Water, with 17,000 feet timber, 1100 palings, 24,000 laths, 13,000 shingles, 20 cases oranges; Contest, from the Hawkesbury, with 1150 bushels maize, 4 coops poultry, 5 boxes eggs, 8 hides, 6 boxes parrots; William and Ann, from Shell Harbour, with 30 kegs butter, 75 bags maize, 4 coops fowls, 5 bundles hides; City of Newcastle from Morpeth, with 82 bales wool, 8 bales hay, 200 hides, 20 casks tallow, 27 cases fruit, 10 calves, 18 pigs, 6 coops poultry, 5 cases eggs, 35 bags maize, 9 horses, 40 bags bones, 11 bales bacon, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MAY 25.

Beautiful Star (s.), Mary Williams, Thane, J. Paxton, James, Fern, Lavina, for Newcastle; Star of the Evening (s.), Porpoise, Elfin, for Wollongong; Twins, Woodpecker, for Maclean River; Industry, for the Hawkesbury, Lightning, for Manning River; Gosford Packet, for Brisbane Water; Ellen, for Twofold Bay; Agenoria, for Port Hacking.

IMPORTS.—MAY 24.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 1 package, Brush; 1 cask, 2 cases, J. G. Cohen; 53 boxes tin, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6 cases, Saddington and Son; 12 quarter-casks wine, Bligh and Harbottle; 20 three-quarter boxes tobacco, 100 cases apples, 4 cases cigars, 884 half-chests tea, 40 cases jam, Meyerfeld; 60 boxes tea, Myirea; 9 cases S. Thompson; 23 cases, 2 bales, Newton, Brothers; 9 cases, Moore; 200 boxes candles, Stypman; 7 packages, Morey and Price; 88 packages, Myers and Solomon; 496 cases brandy, E. B. Mark; 9 cases, Dryman and Co.; 8 cases, R. Gray; 4 cases, Keep and Parsons; 5 cases, 3 bales, Jackson and Hulley; 4 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 8 cases, Cripps and Foote; 660 bags rice, Watkins and Leigh, 2 cases, C. Lidyn; 27 boxes candles, Bual and Co.; 8 packages, J. Peek; 1 case, A. Blair; 2 cases, Moore; 1 package, Sands and Co.; 2 cases, Elliott; 200 boxes candles, 1 case opium, 35 boxes soap, L. Stypman; 4 packages, Young and Co; 1 case, Dawson, Fagar, and Co.; 4 packages, Miss Clarke; 1 truss, Montefiore; 1 case, Kohn; 1 case, Hutton; 4 boxes 6158 ozs. 2 dwts. gold, Bank of New South Wales; 200 cases fruit, 100 cases jams, 100 cases boots, 20 half-chests tea, Order.

EXPORTS—MAY 25.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane: 2 boxes tobacco, H. M'Crea; 221 bags sugar, M. Bayley; 60 cases geneva, M. Baar and Co; 30 cases brandy, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 18 packages tobacco, 3 quarter-casks 50 cases brandy, 2 casks coffee, 37 packages tea, 10 cases wine, 20 bags rice, 6 quarter-casks 10 cases wine, 94 packages, S. A. Joseph; 10 cases bitters, 100 cases brandy, 10 cases whisky, 100 cases geneva, G. Moss; 5 quarter-casks whisky, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 58 bags sugar, 66 bags salt, 20 bags flour, 30 packages tea, 25 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 16 packages tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 2 packages tea, 11 packages, Dunnicliffe and Co.; 26 boxes tobacco, 13 quarter-casks 5 casks 10 cases wine, 30 barrels herrings, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 166 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 30 rolls lead, D. Cooper and Co.; 29 packages, Armitage and Co.; 1 case, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 4 packages, J. Driscoll and Co.; 2 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 1 package, W. R. Piddington; 1 case, R. Gray; 27 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co; 1 bale, M. Brodziak; 20 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co. 70 bars iron, 11 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 1 wheel, 2 packages, F. A. Robertson; 5 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 63 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 70 bags flour, 19 cases, Reilby and Scott; 87 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 1 package, S. Thompson; 20 bags oats, 6 hogsheads tar, A. S. N. Co.; 4 packages, Saddington and Sons; 100 bags flour, 4 cases, R. Towns and Co; 2 packages, J. and E. Low; 30 bars iron, 3 packages, J. Keep; 1 package, 20 kegs, Graham and Mulholland; 8 cases, J. M. Hilidge; 5 packages, J. G. M'Kean; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 12 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 9 packages, Davey and Hunter; 4 packages, H. C. Brookes; 2 packages, J. Hill and Co.; 6 packages, E. Hughes; 1 case, R. Bligh; 4 bags oysters, Emerson; 42 bags potatoes, J. Moran; 180 bars iron, 42 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 2 cases, J. B. Holdsworth; 5 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 100 bags maize, S. Priestly; 30 bags flour, Hughes; 24 packages, T. O'Neill; 2 casks, Myers and Cantor; 76 packages fruit, H. Griffiths; 7 packages fruit, H. Woolward; 1 package, F. Isorff; 11 kegs, W. H. M'Keown; 5 packages, Holmes; 4 packages, Raper; 97 bags flour, N. Nelson; 1 case, Ardern; 22 cases fruit, 15 bags onions, 5 kegs, P. James; 20 cases fruit, Hargraves; 5 packages, Young, Lark, and Co.; 28 bags maize, 37 cases fruit, J. Cameron; 1 case, Gordon and Gotch; 44 cases, Kohn and Co.; 2 cases, A. Lenehan; 3 packages, Lane and Co.; 1 case, M. Brodziak; 8 cases fruit, G. W. Andrews; 1 package, Flavelle and Co.; 1 package, F. Adams; 1 cart, Whately; 3 horses, 1 cart, Burt and Co.; 3 horses, T. Lawless; 4 horses, Murray; 6 horses, Jackson; 2 horses, bugy, Simmons; 1 horse, Bennett; 4 packages, J. Hill and Co.; 50 sheets iron, 421 packages, F. Lassetter; 170 bags flour, Mollison and Black; 5 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, Woolnough; 175 bags flour, 7 packages, Frazer and Co.; 19 packages, Palser and Cowlishaw; 1 package, S. Brown; 1 case, D. M'Call; 5 packages, J. Binny; 1 case, F. M'Nab and Co.; 61 bags oats, S. D. Gordon; 3 packages, Saddington and Sons; 25 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 4 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 15 cases, Stanford and Co.; 5 cases, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case, E. Kennedy.

Rita, for Auckland: 5 packages tobacco, C. Schweig and Co.; 10 quarter-casks port, 9 quarter-casks gin, F. Grinvald; 100 cases wine, 60 hogsheads rum, 242 casks beer, J. Craig; 20 hogsheads rum, 647 ovens, 157 covers, 73 cases iron, S. A. Joseph and Co. 3 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 64 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 45 packages tea, Frazer and Co.; 5 tons coal, A. S Webster; 45 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 box, Bank of Australasia; 49 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 3 cases watches and clocks, G. C. Lloyd and Co.; 9 packages, W. R. Hill; 222 bags maize, 295 cheeses, 100 bags biscuits, Brown and Son; 100 bags bone dust, Jones and Co.; 1 case, H. R. Webb; 18 casks tallow, Chapman and Co.; 8 drays, 30 tons coal, 100 bags bone dust, W. Souter.

Montrose, for Hongkong: 834 tons coal, T. Hale.

SHIPS' MAILS

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Rita, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.—By the Chanticleer, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Montrose, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Highlander, this day, at noon.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—By the Marian, this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Esk, this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Eagle (s.), on Friday, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balcilutha (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Centurion, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards.—May 25: Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain Goode, for Brisbane; Jenny Cox, schooner, 102 tons, Captain Williams, for Brisbane; Highlander, brig, 196 tons, Captain Boor, for Hobart Town; Isabella, barque, 256 tons, Captain Heath, for Otago.

The s.s. Wonga Wonga left Melbourne Heads at 4.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant; sighted the City of Melbourne (s.) at 6.20 p.m. three miles E. S. E. of Cape Schank, and the Madras (s.) eight miles W. of Wilson's Promontory, at 11.45 p.m.; on 24th, passed Gabo Island same day, at 7.15 p.m., the s.s. Barwon being in sight at the time. Arrived at the Company's wharf at 9 p.m. Experienced moderate N.W. and northerly winds and fine weather throughout.

The Samson crossed the Manning River bar at 11.45 a.m. on Tuesday, and arrived at Sydney at 8.30 a.m. on Wednesday. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Passed the Agnes Irving at 1 p.m. on Wednesday six miles south of the Manning. Passengers: Messrs. Hacket, Thurlow, Barnes, M'Intosh, Mrs. Stephens and child, and 4 in the steerage. Cargo: 552 bags maize, 21 bags barley, 18 cases eggs, 4 coops poultry, 44 hides, 2 horses, 4 boxes.

The Kemble was detained 12 hours on the Clyde after leaving Nelligen, through density of fog. Her cargo consists of 62 casks butter, 4 bales leather, 16 sides bacon, 2534 ozs. gold.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 24.—A. W. Stevens, American barque, 474 tons, Brown, *from* Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—Tomatin, barque, Brown, for Wellington, with 550 tons coal.
May 23.—Sydney Griffiths, barque.
May 23.—Patten, for Geelong, with 550 tons coal.
May 23.—Pet, brig, Archer, for Melbourne, with 340 tons coal.
May 23.—Camille, barque, Woodcock, for Port Cooper, with 450 tons coal.
May 23.—Tybee, barque, Murphy, for Melbourne, with 460 tons coal.
May 24.—Clutha, schooner, Wilkinson, for Melbourne, with 280 tons coal.
May 24.—Fairfield, American ship, Pain, for Melbourne, with 650 tons coal.
May 24.—Adelaide Bell, American ship, Barnes, for Auckland, with 361 head of cattle, and 155 tons hay.
May 24.—Ciarendon, brig, Hughes, for Melbourne, with 250 tons coal.
May 24.—Sarah, brig, Jones, from Melbourne, with 154 tons coal.
May 24.—Lass of Gawler, brig, Dixon, for Wallaroo, with 324 tons coal.
May 24.—Kate, brig, Sinclair, for Fort Cooper, with 352 tons coal.
May 24.—Remark, brig, Howie, for Otago, with 331 tons coal.

COASTER INWARD.

May 23.—West Hartley No. 2, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 19.—Formosa, from Calcutta; Bastiaan Pot, from Rotterdam.
May 21.—Alexandra (s.), City of Hobart (s.), from Sydney.
May 22.—Souchays (s.), from Sydney; Tasmania (s.), from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—Tertre, Eureka, for Galle; Bolingbroke, for Calcutta; Lily, for Sydney; Jeha, for Callao; Jurgen Bruhn, for Hongkong.

CLEARED OUT.

May 21.—Australind, 506, Fitzsimons, for Sydney, with part of original cargo from Batavia.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Alexandra, H. Grainger, commander, left Sydney Wharf at twenty minutes to five p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th. Passed the South Head lighthouse at half-past five. Experienced unsteady southerly winds and fine weather to Cape Howe, which was rounded at six p.m. on the 19th; then to Wilson's Promontory, which was passed at twenty minutes to five p.m. on the 20th, had moderate easterly and north-east winds. Arrived at Sandridge Pier at twenty minutes to five a.m. of the 21st. Having discharged her passengers and cargo, she proceeded en route to Adelaide and King George's Sound during Saturday night.—*Argus*, 23rd May.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURE.

May 17.—Dragon, for Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

May 14.—Malcolm, from Newcastle.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVAL.

May 18.—Sea Breeze, from Newcastle.

During the heavy gales which prevailed on Tuesday last, the schooner Thistle went ashore on the breakers, immediately below Simpson's Point. We understand that the men belonging to her got safely on shore and camped on the beach, waiting for the weather to moderate, in the hopes of getting her off. The Thistle is a very old vessel, and fears were entertained that she would become a total wreck.—*H. T. Mercury*, May 20.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVAL.

May 10.—Mousse de Nantes, from Clarence River.

DEPARTURE.

May 9.—City of Melbourne, for Sydney via Tauranga.

ONEHUNGA.

ARRIVALS.

May 7.—W. C. Wentworth, from Newcastle.
May 10.—Constance, from Hobart Town.

The Prince of Wales, ship, was spoken off the Manakau by the Constance.—*Southern Cross*, May 11.

The Susannah Cuthbert (s.), Captain Dixon, has been laid on the berth for the Piseon gold-fields, and sails from the Manakau to-morrow.—*Southern Cross*, May 10.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MAY 25.

6001 bags sugar, J. Powell
12 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
7751 oz. 18 dwts. gold, Union Bank
89 hides, Willis, Merry, and Co.
45 packages gum, Captain Nearing
75,000 feet timber, F. N. Russell and Co.
10 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
1 case plated ware, J. B. Bamford
1 bin salt, 30 pockets hops, 21 bales wool, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
1 case drugs, Parrot, Brothers
8 chests shellac, 72 bundles hines, 1599 bags sugar, 1 chest opium, 80 bundles tobacco leaf, 1640 bags rice, 90 cases 5 hogsheads oil, 25 cases drapery, S. A. Joseph
17 cases plants, 379 packages provisions, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
14 cases prints, B. Hargraves
14 bags beche-de-mer, J. C. W. Hinsch
20 pockets hops, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
16 bales wool, Fraser and Co.
15 bales paper, 8 bales millboard, Kohn and Co.
5 casks tallow, 8 bundles skins, 1 bale wool, 4 hides, Durham and Irwin
4 quarter-casks whisky, Gilfillan and Co.
84 oz. gold, Bank of New South Wales
12 bales wool, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.
16 bales wool, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.
18 bales wool, Mort and Co.
3 bales wool, How, Thomson, and Co.
2 bales wool, W. Dean and Co.
22 bales wool, Mollison and Black
4 cases books, J. Moore
1 case caps, 2 casks ironmongery, W. S. Friend and Son
77 cases fruit, 74 bags onions, Captain Langworthy
100 cases jams, 50 cases apples, P. James
36 tons wheat, S. Caston
826 bags gum, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
365 cases fruit, R. J. Hardy
1128 baskets 337 bags sugar, Metcalfe, Powell, and Co.
1 piano, 16 cases oilcloth, 34 cases furniture, J. Hill and Son
15 tons bark, W. R. Hill
17,917 bags sugar, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.

DUTY PAID.

250 casks beer, 10 hogsheads 52 barrels sugar, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
100 hogsheads ale, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
30 cases wine, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
200 hogsheads ale, D. Cohen and Co.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51'41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 24.—Madras (s.), from Sydney; Swallow, from Port Frederick; Sir I. Newton, from Willunga; Agnes, Madras, Telegraph, from Adelaide; Suffolk, from London; Feverel, Diadem, from Warrnambool; Marie, from St. Sevans; Ant, from Port Albert; Congurie, from Port Natal.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MAY 25, 10 A.M.

Brisbane ...	S.S.W. Fine, and cold; cirro-cumulus clouds	
Tenterfield ...	N.W. Fine.	[Bar. 30·279. Ther 59·8
Grafton ...	S.E. Fine.	
Armidale ...	E. Raining slightly. Bar. 26·866, Ther. 51·	
Tamworth ...	S.E. Fine.	
Murrurundi ...	E. Fine.	
Newcastle ...	W. Foggy. Bar. 30.430. Ther. 54·	
Mudgee ...	Calm. Foggy.	
Bathurst ...	S.W. Foggy. Bar. 28·192. Ther. 65·	
Young ...	Calm. Fine, clear, and cold.	
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm. Foggy.	
Deniliquin ...	N. Fine. Bar. 30·018. Ther. 56·	
Hay ...	Calm. Fine.	
Kiandra ...	N.W. Frosty.	
Albury ...	N.E. Foggy, very cold.	
Gundagai ...	W. Foggy, and cold.	
Yass ...	Calm. Foggy, and cold.	
Goulburn ...	W.S.W. Fine, cold, and frosty. Bar. 28·240,	
Braidwood ...	Calm. Fine, and frosty.	[Ther. 51·
Wollongong ...	Fine.	
South Head ...	S.W. Fine, and foggy.	
Sydney ...	W.N.W. Fine, clear. Bar. 30·328. Ther. 56·	
Queenscliff ...	W.N.W., moderate and light. Dull, cloudy. Bar. 30·34. Ther. 57·	
Cape Schank ..	W. Cloudy. Bar. 30·6. Ther. 57·	
Melbourne ...	N.W., light. Cloudy, fine, mild, and hazy. Bar. 30·363. Ther. 56·	[Ther. 56·
Cape Otway...	W.N.W. Overcast, very hazy.	Bar. 30·363.
Portland Bay	N.W. Very cloudy. Bar. 30·400.	Ther. 58·
Adelaide ...	N.E., light. Clear, very fine. Ther. 60·	Bar. 30·212,
Guichen Bay.	E., light. Cloudy. Bar. 30·303.	Ther. 55·

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. MAY 25TH, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane	30·279	59·3	59·	55·4	69·	52·3	...	S.S.W.	1	2
Armidale ...	26·866	51·	49·	44·	...	...	...	E.	1	9
Newcastle ...	30·430	54·	50·	50·	68·	47·	...	W.	1	4
Bathurst	28·192	68·	54·	34·5	64·	27·	...	S.W.	1	0
Goulburn ...	28·240	51·	47·	44·3	56·	28·1	0·1	W.S.W.	1	0
Albury.....	29·911	51·	42·	42·	...	26·	...	N.E.	1	0
Deniliquin ...	30·018	56·	47·	45·	67·	...	...	N.	1	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

May 25.—Brisbane, fine, cirro-cumulous clouds, cool; Armidale, slightly raining; Newcastle, foggy; Bathurst, foggy; Goulburn, fine, cold, frosty; Albury, foggy, very cold; Deniliquin fine.

SYDNEY HEADS

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 25.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

May 1864.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
26	THURSDAY	7 1	4 59	— —	0 18

MOON.—Last quarter, 28th instant, 7h. 26m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BIRTHS MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

THE enlightened patriot who looks on the occasional sympathy of the masses with violence and crime will inquire the cause with conscientious solicitude. Those classes which hear with eagerness of the exploits of criminals, and witness with exultation their successful defiance of capture and punishment, differ not in their original nature from educated men, who look down sometimes with compassion, sometimes with horror, but too often with contempt. In this colony, where the social conditions are not found in the activity which prevails in older countries, the influence of long naturalised notions may survive the causes which originally created them. Accordingly, we find that where there is really nothing to suggest sympathy with crime, there still survives in many a heart a latent admiration for outlaws and robbers, and a chord which responds to the acclamations of the decidedly criminal when a thief escapes the chain or a murderer the scaffold.

It is so in the colonies of Australia. Let it be remembered that much more than a hundred thousand persons have been transported to these colonies since their foundation—that of these some tens of thousands must still survive—that their ideas have penetrated all the ranks of life with which they have become for the time more prominently associated. Not, indeed, that one-fourth of those who have been transported are admirers of crime or wish to see its continuance, but it is impossible for contact with criminality to long exist without a certain degree of moral obtuseness; and it is impossible for children to be trained in the midst of such influences without in some degree having their sentiments warped the wrong way. Besides those whose influence would naturally tend to this sympathy, many have come in immigrant vessels from portions of the United Kingdom where there are seasons of deep distress—of social conflict—of bitter animosity—of hatred of justice and law. If we take the thickly populated cities, what thousands there are whose whole life is one struggle to obtain subsistence, and who, if they are honest and industrious themselves, nevertheless are often in contact with the more miserable and unfortunate who, pressed by great suffering, oscillate between labour and crime. From the rural districts of England great numbers have come out who have witnessed the operation of the game laws—happily now greatly mitigated, but in the memory of all leading to class hatreds and sometimes to sanguinary conclusions. A wild and foolish lad is detected in poaching, and his whole family are ruined by his offence, while, at the same time, they are scarcely convinced that he is not a victim rather than an offender. It is only a few years since that one-third of all the convictions which took place in the agricultural counties sprang from the game laws, either directly or indirectly. No man who understands thoroughly the causes of sympathy or hatred in reference to government and law can omit this great evil from the account.

If, again, we take certain portions of the United Kingdom—certain counties in Ireland, for example—the population is in its normal condition hostile to law and government—hating everything which bears its name and all who wield its authority. We need not illustrate this by examples which are daily repeated, and of which some of a signal nature are recorded in our latest papers. We do not inquire why all this happens. Different reasons will be given by parties according to their own nation, creed, and condition; but that it has inspired largely a sympathy with crime, and indirectly encouraged it, is too clear to be disputed.

We have, however, our own local causes of sympathy. Notwithstanding the great advantages derived from the pastoral wealth scattered over unmeasured regions, it has had this attendant mischief, that it has often left property very loosely defined—brought into collision the looser members of society with the more wealthy—encouraged the reckless appropriation of cattle and their felonious branding, and thus diffused among the more spirited, active, and energetic of the country youth a dislike of law. When the line is passed there is no limit to the depredations, extravagances, and excesses which at once prompt to crime, and derive from crime the means of indulgence.

These causes combining, have led to a state of feeling among a large portion of the community which every sober mind must deplore. It is useless to be angry—to utter fierce denunciations, and to have recourse to violent measures, even if it were possible. That tangled web, the work of ages, the distorted and demoralised sentiments often allied to much good feeling and kindness of heart, must be unravelled—that maleducation must be cured by the diffusion of more generous and sober thoughts. As property is more generally possessed among us and rights are better defined, another interest will spread among all ranks to counteract the immoral tendency which results from social depression created under widely different conditions. We do not doubt that common education will have its influence; but, after all, experience seems to show that mere reading and writing is no very great preventive either to criminal sympathies or criminal practices. A literature harmonising with the disposition of a degraded people may make them more corrupt and more unimpressible than ever. We hope the time is not far distant when the intelligence of the community will be permitted to govern it, and when remedies will be applied to the causes, whatever they are, which are productive of this deplorable sympathy with crime—when it will be seen that the depredators are preying upon industry more than upon wealth—that they are ruffians whose self-indulgence is gratified at the public expense—who exhaust in a police expenditure the means by which a material improvement could be accomplished, and taxation lessened, and financial embarrassment averted. But this will require many years and great changes.

It is a curious thing to read in our newspapers the indices of opposite aims and tendencies prevailing among people who live in the same city, walk the same streets, and, if not in actual contact, are always in proximity. The religious and the profane—the lovers of order and the lovers of riot—the instructors of youth and their zealous corruptors—those who pilfer, abuse, and entrap, and those who provide for the destitute, the outcast, and the miserable—all work in their several spheres, and seek their opposite results. And it is out of this conflict of hostile tendencies and sympathies that the future is to be evolved and to receive its form, impress, and complexion!

When, however, we speak of sympathy with crime, we must recollect that with many what seems such is only sympathy with suffering. We imagine that there are few persons among us who would not be terribly tried were the last word which should decide the heavy punishment of some great criminal to be pronounced by them. His haggard look—his imploring eye—his tremulous voice would make us forget what he had done. We imagine few of us would be entirely proof against the appeal, or be able, except under the sternest official responsibility, to pronounce the deserved doom. Among the masses of the people who look on and witness the wretched in the hands of justice there are many who are incapable of reasoning, and who only feel. There are occasions, indeed, when mob sentiment bursts forth in execrations upon the wretch when in the hands of the executioner; and there are others, as lately in England, where the ridiculous, but really awful spectacle is seen of a prisoner cheered, in token of popular compassion, and bowing his acknowledgments with the halter round his neck. It is not to be supposed, however, that where crimes present no very marked characteristics, such as strike home to the popular mind—that that there will be any concern about remote consequences either of punishment or impunity.

COWPER, the poet, tells a correspondent that a thief of his town had been sentenced to a public flogging at the cart-tail. His cries were loud and his back was deeply discoloured. While the beadle laid on so lightly as not to move the skin, he satisfied his notions of duty by drawing the lash through ochre and left the blood-red lines. This, however, was perceived by the constable who attended him, and whose outraged sense of justice led him to thrash the too tender beadle with his cane. A young woman, seeing this attack upon the beadle, and in whose back she had some interest, turned to and beat the constable. Thus the penalty went on all four. The beadle flogged the thief; the constable flogged the beadle; and the girl flogged the constable; but the best used of the quartette was the thief—an odd mixture of conflicting sympathies, but a true picture of the anomalies society often exhibits in dealing with crime.

AMID the exciting tidings of war in Europe and war in America brought by last mail, many of our readers may have overlooked the intelligence of one of the triumphs of the art of peace. The submarine telegraph for the Persian Gulf, the manufacture of which has been watched with so much interest, has been safely laid throughout its entire length, and messages have been sent through, proving that continuity is perfect. Of course, it does not do to presume too much on the permanence of this fortunate state of affairs. The Red Sea cable was laid safely, though it very speedily got out of order and has since defied repairs. But there are some good reasons in this case for hoping for favourable results. The cable between Malta and Alexandria has stood very well, though it has met with one breakage, which, however, was easily and quickly repaired. The Persian Gulf cable is superior in all its qualities to the Mediterranean cable. It has been constructed under an equally close Government inspection, and the manufacturers and supervisors have had all the benefit of the experience of the previous cable. The route, too, to which this new cable is devoted is more favourable to its safe preservation than the shore of the Mediterranean, being more free from submarine dangers. It is deposited everywhere in what telegraphists now style shallow water. It can be grappled and raised at any point if repairs should be found necessary. It is reasonable, therefore, to hope that the cable will continue for a long time in good order, and that repairs, if ever required, could be easily and quickly effected.

If the construction of the land portion of the line had gone on as fast as that of the submarine portion, the through transit would have been completed by this time, and we might have had a late English message by the last steamer. It was intended that the two parts should have been completed contemporaneously, but the difficulty of dealing with wild men is greater than that of dealing with physical obstacles. Old GEORGE STEPHENSON used to say, "I have never had any trouble in engineering matters, my troubles have been in engineering men." The promoters of the Turkish overland telegraph have had great difficulty in engineering the wild tribes that dwell along the Lower Euphrates. These gentry are as frolicsome and mischievous as a parcel of schoolboys, and would find the most malicious delight in cutting down the telegraph, especially if they thought it was a thing they ought not to do. They are nominally subject to the Porte, but the subjection is of a very indefinite character. Indian officers of experience in dealing with native tribes are engaged under Turkish authority in endeavouring to bargain with these children of the desert for the safe preservation of the thin line of Western civilisation that traverses their domains. They are open to douceurs of some sort or other, and if they get an annual bonus for the safe preservation of the line, and suffer a deduction every time the line suffers any wanton injury, an "enlightened self-interest" may induce them to do all that we want.

The only gap now in the complete chain of communication between London and Ceylon is this link along the bank of the Lower Euphrates. The line is complete from London to Bagdad, and for a hundred miles further south. This is a land line all the way except across the Straits of Dover and the Bosphorus. The line is also now complete at the other end from Ceylon and Calcutta to a point a hundred miles north of Kurnah, which is at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. The unfinished interval lies between these two points, and is not more than 170 miles in length. It would not take long to construct that length of land line if there were perfect security for the workmen. For the river is navigable for light steamers, and this will materially assist in carrying up the posts and the wire. Till this link is completed the rest of the line is comparatively of little use, as there is no local commerce of any account. When it is at last completed, it will be a great trunk line for a vast business. The East and the West will be connected as they have never been connected before, and the commerce of the two hemispheres will be vastly facilitated. It is probable that in course of time the Persian Gulf line will be superseded by a land line through Persia. But this will be a work of years, though a branch from the Turkish line to the chief cities of Persia is already in course of construction. At a future epoch there will be an overland railway from the Bosphorus to the Ganges, and the "overland route" to the East will then be strictly so called.

If the cable now so successfully laid is found to answer, the Government will be encouraged to proceed with a line along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, so as to extend the communication to Singapore. It is pledged to undertake this work as soon as it is demonstrated to be practicable, and it might easily be completed in a couple of years. The Dutch Government is restoring communication between Singapore and Java, and is even reported, though we do not know on what authority, to be contemplating the extension of its line to Timor, which will bring it within an easy distance of the Australian coast.

The British Government has finally refused to subscribe towards an Australian telegraph. This refusal destroys the value of Mr. GISBORNE'S concession, because Victoria made its promised subsidy conditional on a contribution from Great Britain. There really is not much need, however, for our going to Great Britain to beg. The enterprise is assuming a very different form now to what it had when Mr. GISBORNE first came to propound his plan. If the Dutch make their line to Timor, and the Queensland Government extends its land line to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, the interval between these two points is comparatively so short that the cost could be divided among the several colonies without any serious pressure on any of them.

The great experiment of laying a telegraph across the Atlantic is to be tried again. The necessary capital for the enterprise has been subscribed, notwithstanding the heavy loss of the previous failure. Courage has revived again, and another quarter of a million is to be adventured at the bottom of the deep. A contract has been taken for the construction of the cable. Seventeen tenders were sent in, but the plan and the tender of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT, and Co. was accepted. The Great Eastern has been provisionally chartered for the laying of the line. Another route to America, by way of Siberia and the Aleutian Islands, is also in progress, under the auspices of the Russian Government. If both lines should be successfully completed, there will then be a complete electric girdle round the world.

THE LEVEE.—In our list of the members of the Bar, presented by the Attorney-General, the names of the following gentlemen were inadvertently omitted:—Mr. Powell, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Oliver.

MR. JUSTICE MILFORD.—His Honor has, we are happy to learn, so far recovered from his late injuries that he purposes to take to-morrow, at his private residence, in Elizabeth-street, any Chamber business of a pressing character which can be thus disposed of.

LECTURES.—Last night the Rev. Dr. Steel delivered a lecture in connection with the Young Men's Presbyterian Institute, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street. As will be inferred from the subject—"The Church in the Roman Catacombs,"—the lecture was one of peculiar interest and instruction. The lecture was illustrated with large diagrams.—The Rev. F. Hibberd gave a lecture in the Temperance Hall, yesterday evening, on "Public-house signs, and what they teach." Both lectures were numerously attended.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. John Knight, M.A., Eden; Rev. P. Lamb, M.A., Goulburn; Rev. C. J. Martin, Echuca, Victoria; and Rev. J. M. Ware, Albury—have been registered at the Registrar-General's Office, for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, LIVERPOOL.—An inmate of this Asylum writes to inform us that the anniversary of her Majesty's birth was celebrated there with many rejoicings. A substantial dinner of baked beef and plum pudding was provided, and each of the inmates had half a pint of the best English ale, in which to drink the health of our gracious Sovereign and the royal family. This was done with great enthusiasm, and was followed by a suitable address from the master of the institution. In the evening an illuminated transparency with the letters V. R. was placed over the front entrance to the asylum.

SURRY HILLS WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The annual picnic to the scholars of the Surry Hills Wesleyan Sunday School, which, on account of the inclement weather, had been twice postponed, took place on the Queen's Birthday. About 300 scholars assembled at an early hour at the schoolroom, in Botany-street, and with a majority of the teachers, under the direction of Mr. Robert Iredale, the superintendent, proceeded thence

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

TAMBAROORA.

Wednesday, 3 p.m.

YESTERDAY was observed here as a general holiday. Huge bonfires were lighted in the evening, and displays of fireworks in all directions.

Weather delightful.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

The Queen's birthday was a general holiday. Fifteen hundred volunteers assembled at the Review. The Governor's Levee was attended by eight hundred gentlemen.

Business very quiet. The demand for all descriptions of imported goods is unusually light.

Flour and wheat are held, but prices are quite nominal in the absence of transactions.

Nothing done with notice in Parliament up to this hour.

ARRIVED: Australia, from Boston; Snap Dragon, from Hongkong; Aldinga, from Otago.

CLEARED: Ensign and Torquil, for Newcastle; Wellesley, for London, with 752 bales wool, 23,734 oz. gold.

An American barque arrived at the Heads and anchored, but declined giving her port of departure.

Weather lowering, and intimating an unfavourable change.

OTAGO.

VIA MELBOURNE.

The Aldinga (s.) has arrived, bringing 120 passengers.

A great rush was taking place to Wakamarina; steamers taken off the Melbourne trade were proceeding thence, crowded.

The gold news from Dunstan and Molyneux is unfavourable.

Prospecting along the West Coast is being actively carried on.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The Snapdragon, from Hongkong, is now in quarantine; she has on board 274 Chinese passengers. The captain reports five cases of small-pox, and one death during the voyage.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

From private information received from Portland, Melbourne, and Sydney, the prices of flour and wheat here are expected to keep up.

His Excellency the Governor held a Levee to-day which was most numerously attended.

The Volunteer Review was very successful. About eight hundred men were under arms, and there were upwards of six thousand spectators. The evolutions of the Volunteers evinced a marked improvement.

There is nothing fresh from the Moonta Mines. The decision of the miners is generally regretted.

The Alexandra (s.) arrived from Sydney via Melbourne at noon.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

No transactions reported to-day in wheat and flour, but the market is firm. Holders of wheat are asking higher rates in consequence of the statistics published by the Victorian Government.

U. V. P. C. brandy, in case and bulk, scarce; bottled ale, first brands, wanted; sugar market quiet, lower prices would be taken; tobacco, teas in fair demand.

Miss Gougenheim is drawing crowded houses at the Victoria Theatre.

A convict who arrived per Rangatira, from King George's Sound, has been arrested. The evidence proves that the fore cabin steward received £10 for concealing him.

The miners are still on strike, but a satisfactory arrangement is shortly expected.

ARRIVED.—Sorata, from Sydney.

SAILED.—Coorang, and Penola, for Melbourne.

CRICKET.

A ONE-INNINGS' match was played on Saturday last between the Newtown and Orwell Clubs, which resulted in a victory for the Orwell Club by thirty-eight runs and two wickets to spare. The following is the total score:—Newtown, 34; Orwell, 72.

A match was played on the Cleveland Paddocks, on the Queen's birthday, between the Woolloomooloo United Cricket Club and the Redfern United Cricket Club, which resulted in an easy victory for the latter in one innings. Redfern, first innings, 146; Woolloomooloo, first innings, 46, second innings, 53.

A match was commenced at Newtown, on Tuesday last, between the Newtown Cricket Club and the National Cricket Club. At the close of the day the following was the result of the play:—National, first innings, 31; second innings, 94. Newtown, first innings, 56; second innings, 4, and six wickets to fall.

Ashfield was on Tuesday last the scene of a somewhat exciting cricket match, the respective establishments of Messrs. Farmer and Painter (Victoria House) and Messrs. F. Giles and Co. (Denison House), of this city, furnishing the rival teams. The weather was all that could be desired, and the play throughout very creditable. The match resulted in a victory for the Victoria House eleven, they beating their opponents by eight runs—Victoria House eleven having scored 71, and the Denison House eleven 63.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Drays, Harness, &c.; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLEN.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Waggons, Dogcarts, Drays, &c.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Cows, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c; at the Railway Terminus, at half-past 2 o'clock, Beef, Mutton, Pork.

MR. J. G. BRADLY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ship Chronometers, Wearing Apparel, Books, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At No. 1, Marlborough-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Kitchen Utensils; on Premises, opposite Victoria Theatre, at half-past 2 o'clock, Cedar Boards, Building Materials, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Blankets.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Brushware, Paper, Seaming Twine, Hogskins, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bonded Stores, Botts' Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Cavendish Tobacco.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Flour, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Sugar, Liverpool Salt; on Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber, Palings, &c.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. O. S. EBSWORTH.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

THE SALMON AND TROUT HATCHING IN TASMANIA.—The *Hobart Town Advertiser* of the 16th instant reports as follows, relative to the salmon and trout ova:—"Everything appears to be going on as successfully as the most sanguine can expect. The temperature of the water lately has been very good, it never having reached fifty degrees for some time past. There are now about 100 trout alive, and in a most healthy condition. The salmon are progressing favourably, although some of the little creatures are brought into existence with crooked backs. These, of course, die. It appears that we continually learn by experience, and have now learned that it would have been much better had some of the ova been more slackly packed. The tightly packed boxes were in not so good condition as the slackly packed ones. It is pleasing to be able to state that, on Friday afternoon, there were twenty-two healthy young salmon."

THE SALMON EXPERIMENT.—The *Launceston Examiner* of the 21st instant makes the following report on the progress of the salmon experiment:—"On Wednesday morning there were about one hundred young salmon in the ponds at the River Plenty, and these are likely to be rapidly followed by many more. The present estimate is, that the ova will yield about twelve thousand salmon. The hatching of the trout was completed last week, but their number is not stated. It is added, however, that the little fishes are remarkably healthy, only one out of the whole number hatched having died."

THE LEGISLATIVE PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Thirteen years ago a Prohibitory Liquor Law was enacted by the Legislature of Maine, United States. Now the inclination to imitate the course pursued in Maine appears to find favour with some friends of temperance in Britain, and in New South Wales also. That a similar, or kindred, measure will not be passed in Britain need hardly be predicted; neither need it be said that a similar or kindred measure is not likely to find favour here. To some excellent persons this may seem matter for regret; but to few who understand the question can it be matter for surprise. The proposal is backed by the best of intentions and aims; it is met, however, by reasons and facts so potent, that the best friends of sobriety, being thinking men, will not be found generally, or long, on the side of attempts to make others sober by Act of Parliament. To a prohibitory liquor law, there are fatal objections, whether we examine it by the light of reason or experience. I make such remarks all the more confidently, because I was at one time inclined to view an interference of this sort as competent to Parliament, and because I only gave up this opinion, when both facts and argument had shown it to be no longer tenable. Having been connected with temperance reforms before the bulk of their present supporters had given a thought to the subject, such questions as this were under my notice theoretically or practically for years. Nor am I now an opponent of any thoughtful attempt to repress drunkenness, and so to benefit society. One would blush to sit in the same circle with those who scoff at such well meant, and, in innumerable ways, highly beneficial efforts. It is possible, however, nay certain, that the cause of temperance has suffered more from its friends than its enemies; nor can I imagine anything more likely to do it hurt than any movement towards what the Americans long ago called, and what, for distinctness sake, I shall now call—PROHIBITION. Sumptuary laws have been decreed for purposes of frugality; they have been decreed for political ends, and they have been decreed also to promote the cause of morality. The history of the whole world has shown, however, that, whatever the motive, such laws cannot endure. Nor does this seem the time for their revival. If they were useless in Rome nineteen hundred years ago, and in Spain, England, and Sweden in later times, it is hardly to be expected that they could succeed in Britain or her colonies now. This is not the place to indicate the steps which may be taken to put down evil, but it is the place to indicate a deep conviction that legislative interference with some forms of it cannot, in the nature of the case, be attempted without injustice, and can only, after the first moment of repression, lead to its exodus in new channels. A strong man may reel under a sudden blow, but the outburst of rage which follows his recovery from surprise will probably lead to consequences which the man who struck him did not at all anticipate.

The principal arguments used by the advocates for *prohibition* are the following:—

First. That there is a vast amount of drunkenness; that strong measures are needed to put this down; and that the State may, and should, use its power to this end.

Second. That the traffic in intoxicating drink is immoral. The tendency of such beverages is to destroy life and virtue, and no man has a right to make and vend what he knows is constantly producing physical, mental, social, and moral ruin.

Third. That no Government should *license* such a traffic. To do so is to sanction wrong, and get revenue by wrong-doing. Government does not license brothels, and it should not license dram-shops.

Fourth. That if Government may not, without complicity in the wrong, license an immoral trade, it is clear that sometimes Government cannot abstain from interference to repress it. The license system was intended as a *check*, but it has become a *sanction*. Seeing, then, that something must be done, all that remains for the State is to come in with its full power and suppress the trade altogether. This is the one cure for a great evil, and is a duty which the State owes to the subject.

Fifth. That, while such a measure may seem strong, and may harass certain classes, or individuals, it is nevertheless fair to pass it, the public safety being in such cases the chief good. A political crisis may justify a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and so may a moral disease justify some abridgment of individual freedom and comfort. Nor will less than entire prohibition meet the difficulty. As long as the State allows an immoral traffic to go on, it is vain for men to hope to evade the consequences. Economically, physically, mentally, and morally, the State would gain by prohibition.

Sixth. That the effect of entire prohibition would be to render the trade infamous. No reputable man would deal in the article, for no reputable man would subject himself to criminal prosecution. Thus self-respect would come to the aid of the law in so far as the seller is concerned. As for the buyer, if he could not in a reputable way obtain the article, he too would do without it, so that in a little time, by a vigorous enforcement of the law, the source of so much misery would disappear, leaving society purer and setting it on the way to a good never hitherto known.

These were the arguments used by the friends of such a measure when Neal Dow secured its enactment in the State of Maine, in 1851. And these, or something akin, will be the arguments of all who wish a like law to pass in Britain, or in New South Wales. I hope I have succeeded in putting their case carefully on record, and I believe that, when thus stated, they will be prepared to allow a calm examination of their ground, and to admit that full justice is being done to their argument. Lest, however, any one might say that arguments so novel and bold are fitted only to hurt a temperance movement, and may be exaggerated by the views of the writer, I would add that I have often heard them used in the State of Maine while travelling there; that temperance men in the United States, from Chief Justices downwards, used them; and that whenever I have known the matter argued, it has been argued thus and in no other way.

In my next letter I shall examine the reasoning above set forth.

A. C. G.

May 18th.

PADDY'S LOGIC.—"The sun is all very well," said an Irishman, "but in my opinion the moon is worth two of it; for the moon affords us light in the night-time, when we really want it, whereas we have the sun with us in the day-time, when we have no occasion for it."

IRISH POLITENESS.—Two ladies and Mr. Thaddeus O'Grady were conversing on age, when one of them put the home question, "Which of us do you think is the elder?" "Sure," replied the gallant Irishman, "you both look younger than each other."

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wise and a special jury of twelve.

HOLDSWORTH AND OTHERS v. THE QUEEN.

This was a suit by the trustees of Mr. John White, contractor, against the Government, for a balance said to be due to White on a contract for the construction, under the direction of the department of Harbours and Rivers, of a breakwater at Moruya. The amount of the balance so claimed was £2052 15s. 2d.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Butler for the Crown.

The trial was not concluded.

BANCO COURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

WALKER v. BUCHANAN.

The trial of this case again lasted the whole day without being concluded. It will probably finish to-day.

NOTICE.

The Judges will not take more than the undermentioned causes, set down in the Jury and Banco Court lists respectively. All causes below these will go over as remanets.

JURY COURT.—Attorney-General v. Butchart, Attorney-General v. Fez and others, Jasper v. Graham, York and another v. M'Cauley, M'Isaac v. Robertson, Jones v. Joyce, Kosten v. Haigh, Smith v. Dunstan, Osborne and others v. Taylor and another.

BANCO COURT.—Raphael v. Lucas, Lawson and another v. Wholohan, Buchanan v. Aldritt, Forbes v. Parsons, Phillips v. Walmsley, Sullivan v. Wilson, M'Quade and another v. Schofield and another, Solomon and another v. Uhr, Peacock v. Hanson, Norton and others v. Hocking and others, Hurst and another v. Fogarty, Davies and another v. Byrnes and another, Rouse v. Fleeton, Ponsonby v. Malcolm, Hughes v. Lattin, Whitmore v. Whyte, Whitmore v. Whyte.

By order of the Judges,

D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

METROPOLITAN GENERAL SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. District Judge Dowling, Chairman.

The following cases were conducted by the Crown Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Innis.

Robert Kendall was charged with having, on the 3rd April, at Sydney, feloniously assaulted and robbed one William Norman. The offence was said to have been committed in the neighbourhood of the burial-ground at Strawberry Hill, and the evidence for the prosecution admitting of some doubt, as also the defence set up being calculated to prove an *alibi*, the jury, after a few minutes' consideration, acquitted the prisoner, who was discharged.

David Bailey, charged with having, on the 1st April last, at Sydney, in the vicinity of the Prince of Wales Theatre, kept an idle and disorderly house, to wit, a common brothel, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour in Parramatta gaol. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Dalley, instructed by Mr. Croft.

Ah Tong, a Chinese, was indicted for that he, on the 2nd May instant, at Narrigundah, did feloniously and maliciously wound one Ah Wah, also a Chinese. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

Ann Learns was charged with having, on the 1st March last, at Sydney, in the neighbourhood of Goulburn-street, kept a brothel. She was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' labour in Sydney gaol.

John Rath stood charged with feloniously stealing from the person of Mr. C. H. Warren a sovereign, his property. The prisoner, a cabman, had driven the prosecutor to the railway station, and, some dispute having arisen as to the fare, the accused snatched the money from the prosecutor's hand. The jury retired at one o'clock, and at half-past four came into Court and said they could not agree. His Honor then read over some part of the evidence, when they again retired, and shortly after returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Mr. Carroll, was discharged.

The Court adjourned till 10 a.m. this day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Julius Hogarth, a second meeting. No creditor attended.

In the estate of John Gwynneth, a second meeting. Fifteen debts were proved.

In the estate of Walter Powell, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

No creditors attended the single meetings in the estates of Alexander Watt and George H. Barton, the only business being the reception of the official assignees' reports.

SURRENDERS.

Henry Peak, of Picton, farmer. Liabilities, £46 9s. 6d. Assets, £5. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Collins, of Tunnut, carpenter. Liabilities, £63 8s. 2d. Assets, £7 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 26.—Henry Prince, adjourned single. George Moss, junior, and Co., adjourned third, and examination James Cain, Robert Gill, adjourned examinations. Alexander Watt, special, for examination of a witness.

Friday, 27.—John Evans, George L. Munn, Isaac and Parr, third. James Welsh, James Dwyer, single. Charles W. Lane, first.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, Foden, R. S. Rose, and Argent.

Thirty prisoners (eight being remands) were brought before the Court. Of these, thirteen were discharged, and the rest were remanded for further evidence.

Charles Clarke was convicted of having been on the premises of Rosanna Connor, at Newtown, where he was found, and apprehended, at the rather unseasonable hour of three in the morning, for the purpose of committing a felony, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three calendar months.

John Murphy was summarily convicted of having stolen from the shop of Mrs. Adnum, George-street, a glass jug, valued at 5s., and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Mary Johnston was convicted of having stolen from the dwelling of John Palmer, of Redfern, several articles of wearing apparel, valued at 30s., and which were found in her possession at the time of apprehension. To be imprisoned one month.

A female vagrant named Smith, apprehended for being drunk and riotous, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month. Five other women, for similar misconduct, were severally sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned seven days.

The forgery case, for which Henry H. Cust, alias Jones, alias Holt, James and Ann Coffey, William Harris, and William Simpson, alias M'Carthy, are in custody, was for some hours under investigation, but was not concluded.

On the summons sheet were fifteen cases: three were dismissed, five were struck out for want of prosecution, three were postponed, and one was settled in court. Henry Rivers was fined 40s. for having made use of words of a nature calculated to cause a breach of the peace. In Jenkins v. Jenkins, an order was made by consent for payment of 20s. weekly for the separate maintenance of complainant. In the matter of Brierly v. Fowle, for wages, the Bench made an order for the payment, and allowed the defendant seven days for payment. In Ross v. Waddell and Kelly, for an assault, the defendants were fined 10s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. R. Ronald.

Salem and Kesel, lascars of the British brig Welcome, were sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol for wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

John Shepherd, of Darling Road, Balmain, appeared to answer the complaint of Albert Taylor, cane maker, Balmain, which charged him with illegally detaining a magpie, plaintiff's property, the value of which was £1. Defendant stated that the bird was given to him by another party. It was ordered that the bird be restored to complainant.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

BANCO COURT.—Walker v. Buchanan, part heard.

At one o'clock.

Raphael v. Lucas; Lawson and another v. Wholohan; Buchanan v. Aldritt, Forbes v. Parsons.

JURY COURT.—Special Jury of twelve: Holdsworth and others v. the Queen, part heard.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Fletcher v. Holiyer, adjourned discharge; Sempill v. Lee, to examine; Jobbins v. Styles, taxation of two bills of costs.

With reference to the Panama route, the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Times*, writing on the 29th, says:—"Mr. Stevens, from Canterbury, a member of the Executive, arrived here, yesterday, *en route* for Auckland. The Canterbury Council have resolved to guarantee the whole of the Panama price, £63,000 and Mr. Stevens' object is to induce the General Government to take up the contract and accept Canterbury's guarantee for the amount above that voted by the Act. He tells me that Mr. Tancred is to visit Otago—indeed all the provinces are being visited in reference to the guarantee. Notwithstanding what Mr. Fox has announced to the Auckland Chamber of Commerce, it is hoped that the feeling which will be evinced by the large majority of the provinces will induce the Ministry to reconsider their determination."

LONDON STONE.—London Stone, the *lapis millaris* of our Roman conquerors, a fragment of puzzling antiquity, standing against, or rather in, the south wall of St. Swithin's Church, Cannon-street, closely adjoining to Watling-street, after repeated changes, and reduced to a mere shell of worn, worm-eaten stone, must still excite the curiosity and interest of those who find in such decaying remnants of past ages a link to connect them with the present. Though now hardly noticed, it was once regarded with reverence, from a strange superstition that the fate of the City depended upon it—that the fortunes of London depended upon its preservation, as Troy on its Palladium, or the destinies of Scotland on the misshapen mass of granite let into the coronation chair at Westminster Abbey. Since Camden's time, antiquaries have pronounced this stone a Roman military, or rather as *Milliarium aureum* of Britain, from which the Romans began the measurement of their military ways, &c., from a centre.—*London Stones and London People.*

NEW ZEALAND.

NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

By the American barque A. W. Stevens, we have Auckland papers to the 11th instant.

Additional troops, ammunition, and commissariat stores are being forwarded to Tauranga with all possible dispatch. As yet, however, nothing has transpired as to the General's intentions.

The despatches from Lieutenant-General Cameron to his Excellency the Governor, giving details of the disastrous affair of the Gate Pa have been published in the *Government Gazette*.

The accounts of the repulse that have reached us through the Press, and otherwise, being of so conflicting a nature, we gladly avail ourselves of these important official documents to help clear up the matter.

Dating from head-quarters, Tauranga, May 5th, the Commander-in-Chief says:

"It having been decided by your Excellency and myself, in consequence of information received from Colonel Greer, commanding at Tauranga, that reinforcements should be sent to that station, detachments were embarked without delay in H. M. ships Esk and Falcon, placed at my disposal by Commodore Sir William Wiseman, and by the 26th April were all landed at the Mission Station of Tauranga, to which place I had transferred my head-quarters on 21st April.

"On the 27th April I moved the 68th Regiment, under Colonel Greer, and a mixed detachment of 170 men under Major Ryan, 70th Regiment, towards the rebel entrenchments, of which I made a close reconnaissance.

"It was constructed on a neck of land about 500 yards wide, the slopes of which fell off into a swamp on either side. On the highest point of this neck they had constructed an oblong redoubt, well palisaded and surrounded by a post and rail fence—a formidable obstacle to an assaulting column, and difficult to destroy with artillery. The intervals between the side faces of the redoubt and the swamps were defended by an entrenched line of rifle-pits.

"I encamped the 68th Regiment, and Major Ryan's detachment about 1200 yards from the enemy's position on the 27th, and on that and the following day the guns and mortars intended to breach the position were brought up to the camp, which was joined by a large force of seamen and marines, landed at my request from the ships of the squadron by Commodore Sir William Wiseman. The composition and strength of the force, assembled in front of the enemy's position on the evening of the 28th, was as follows:—General Staff—4 field officers, 1 subaltern. Medical Staff—2 field officers, 1 subaltern—Naval Brigade—4 field officers, 6 captains, 7 subalterns, 36 sergeants, 5 drummers, 371 rank and file. Royal Artillery—1 field officer, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 staff, 1 sergeants, 43 rank and file. Royal Engineers—2 rank and file. Movable Column—1 field officer, 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 1 staff, 6 sergeants, 4 drummers, 164 rank and file. 43rd Regiment—1 field officer, 5 captains, 5 subalterns, 3 staff, 17 sergeants, 12 drummers, 250 rank and file. 68th Regiment—3 field officers, 6 captains, 15 subalterns, 3 staff, 34 sergeants, 21 drummers, 650 rank and file. Total—16 field officers, 20 captains, 35 subalterns, 8 staff, 94 sergeants, 41 drummers, 1480 rank and file. Detail of Artillery employed—1 110-pounder Armstrongs, 2 40-pounder Armstrongs, 2 6-pounder Armstrongs, 2 24-pounder howitzers, 2 8-inch mortars, 6 cohorn mortars.

"Having received information that, by moving along the beach of one of the branches of the Tauranga harbour at low water, it was possible for a body of troops to pass outside the swamp on the enemy's right, and gain the rear of his position, I ordered Colonel Greer to make the attempt with the 68th Regiment, after dark on the evening of the 28th, and in order to divert the attention of the enemy from that side, I ordered a feigned attack to be made in his front.

"Colonel Greer's movement succeeded perfectly, and on the morning of the 29th he had taken up a position in rear of the enemy, which cut off his supply of water, and made his retreat in daylight impossible, but was necessarily too extended to prevent his escape by night.

"During the same night the guns and mortars were placed in position, and opened fire soon after daybreak on the morning of the 29th. I gave directions that their fire should be directed principally against the left angle of the centre work, which, from the nature of the ground, I considered the most favourable part to attack.

"Their practice was excellent, particularly that of the howitzers, and reflects great credit on the officers in command of batteries.

"About twelve o'clock the swamp on the enemy's left having been reported by Captain Greaves, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, practicable for the passage of a gun, a six-pounder Armstrong gun was taken across to the high ground on the opposite side, from which its fire completely enfiladed the left of the enemy's position, which he was thus compelled to abandon. The fire of the guns, howitzers, and mortars, was continued with short intermissions until 4 p.m., when a large portion of the fence and palisading having been destroyed, and a practicable breach made in the parapet, I ordered the assault.

"150 seamen and marines under Commander Hay, of H.M.S. Harrier, and an equal number of the 43rd Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Booth, formed the assaulting column.

"Major Ryan's detachment was extended as close to the work as possible, to keep down the fire from the rifle-pits, with orders to follow the assaulting column into the work.

"The remainder of the seamen and marines, and of the 43rd Regiment, amounting together to 300 men, followed as a reserve.

"The assaulting column, protected by the nature of the ground, gained the breach with little loss, and effected an entrance into the main body of the work, when a fierce conflict ensued, in which the natives fought with the greatest desperation. Lieutenant-Colonel Booth and Commander Hay, who led into the work, fell mortally wounded. Captain Hamilton was shot dead on the top of the parapet while in the act of encouraging his men to advance, and in a few minutes almost every officer of the column was either killed or wounded. Up to this moment, the men, so nobly led by their officers, fought gallantly, and appeared to have carried the position, when they suddenly gave way, and fell back from the work to the nearest cover.

"*This repulse I am at a loss to explain, otherwise than by attributing it to the confusion created among the men by the intricate nature of the interior defences, and the sudden fall of so many of their officers.*

"On my arrival at the spot I considered it unadvisable to renew the assault, and directed a line of entrenchment to be thrown up within one hundred yards of the work, so as to be able to maintain our advanced position, intending to resume operations on the following morning.

"The natives availing themselves of the extreme darkness of the night, abandoned the work, leaving some of their killed and wounded behind.

"On taking possession of the work in the morning Lieutenant-Colonel Booth and some men were still found living, and, to the credit of the natives, had not been maltreated; nor had any of the bodies of the killed been mutilated. I enclose a list of our casualties.

"I deeply deplore the loss of the many brave and valuable officers who fell in the noble discharge of their duty on this occasion.

"The 43rd Regiment and the service have sustained a serious loss in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Booth, which took place on the night after the attack. I have already mentioned the brilliant example shown by this officer in the assault; and when I met him on the following morning, as he was being carried out of the work, his first words were an expression of regret that he had found it impossible to carry out my orders.

"The heroism and devotion of Captain Hamilton and Commander Hay reflect the highest honour on the Naval Service.

"The loss of the enemy must have been very heavy, although not more than twenty bodies and six wounded were found in and about their position. It is admitted by the prisoners that they carried off a large number of killed and wounded during the night, and they also suffered in attempting to make their escape.

"In my reports to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, I have brought to their favourable notice the names of the officers who particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion.

"Commodore Sir William Wiseman on this, as on every other occasion, co-operated with me in the most cordial manner, and I am much indebted to him as well as to the whole of the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines, who took part in these operations, for their valuable assistance."

NUMERICAL ABSTRACT OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT GATE PA, NEAR TAURANGA, APRIL 29, 1864.

1st Battalion 12th Foot—Non-commissioned officers and men, 1 killed, 2 wounded.

2nd Battalion 14th Foot—Non-commissioned officers and men, 4 wounded.

40th Foot—Non-commissioned officers and men, 1 wounded.

43rd Foot—Officers, 5 killed, 4 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 9 killed, 23 wounded; since dead, officers 2; non-commissioned officers and men, 4.

65th Foot—Non-commissioned officers and men, 1 wounded.

68th Foot—Non-commissioned officers and men, killed 2, wounded 18.

Total—Officers, 5 killed, 4 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 12 killed, 49 wounded. Since dead—Officers, 2; Non-commissioned officers and men, 4.

ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE.

Curaçoa—Officers, 1 killed; non-commissioned and men, 1 killed, 5 wounded.

Miranda—Officers, 1 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 1 killed, 8 wounded.

Esk—Officers, 1 killed, 1 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 3 killed, 10 wounded.

Harrier—Officers, 1 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 3 killed, 4 wounded. Since dead, 1.

Eclipse—Non-commissioned officers and men, 1 killed.

Total—Officers, killed 2, wounded 3; Non-commissioned officers and men, killed 9, wounded 27. Since dead, 1.

Total of both Services—Officers, 7 killed, 7 wounded; Non-commissioned officers and men, 21 killed, 76 wounded. Since dead—Officers, 3; Non-commissioned officers and men 4.

J. MOUAT, Dep. In. Gen., P.M.O.

The *Southern Cross* of the 11th supplies the following additional items of news:—

The band of the 40th Regiment has come up from Te Awamutu with the convoy. They left their instruments at the Queen's Redoubt, having, as I understand, volunteered to do duty in the ranks.

Major Hereford has so far recovered from the effects of the wound received at Orakau, as to be removed in an ambulance waggon to town, accompanied by his wife.

The 70th are under orders for Tauranga, and all the Engineers expect to go in a day or two.

Private E. Tarrant, 70th Regiment, was interred at Rangariri on the 2nd instant, along with the rest of his comrades who fell there.

The Pioneer has brought some wounded officers and men. The officers are Major Hertford, militia; and Dr. Cooper, 12th Regiment. They both looked extremely ill indeed. Major Hertford was able to walk with assistance; not so Mr. Cooper, who was carried on a stretcher.

One hundred rebel natives, we are informed, have within the last few days given up their arms, and are now quietly located at Kihikihi. They are portions of various tribes in the Waikato who have been fighting against our troops.

Since the fight at Orakau the names of all the principal natives who were in the pa have been obtained, and the number of those who escaped unhurt was 120.

Sixty natives are now at Kopua (the Rev. Mr. Reid's), about eight miles up the Waipa from Kihikihi. They are principally Ngatikairoa, and are said to be ready to lay down their arms, and are only waiting to hear from the Governor.

A number of influential and friendly chiefs waited upon the Governor on the 10th, for the purpose of requesting permission from his Excellency to visit Thompson and the rebel chiefs serving under him. Amongst those present were Waata Kukatai, of Waikato, and Paul, of Oraki, and they explained that their mission was one of peace, and that their reason for taking this course was that they believed that their rebel countrymen wished for peace, and only required a little persuasion to lay down their arms. They have received full liberty to start for the front as soon as they like.

Ten Maori prisoners, some of them wounded, arrived in Auckland on 10th instant, in ambulance waggons, escorted by a party of the 43rd Regiment from Te Awamutu.

The blockade of the East Coast is now over.

His Excellency the Governor was to proceed to Tauranga in H. M. s. s. Falcon, on the 10th instant.

The *Hawke's Bay Herald* of May 7th says:—"The blockade between Napier and Tauranga, to which we formerly reverted, has been removed—instructions to that effect having been received per Lord Ashley by the Collector of Customs."

The same paper remarks:—"It is a constant source of surprise that the natives should be found to have no end of powder and ammunition; but there can be little doubt that the source we have indicated (viz., the masters of American whaling ships), is the one from which their supplies are chiefly drawn. A few months ago we published an authenticated statement of the visit of a whaler to Wongawai, and of the dealings of the master. More recently, one of these vessels called at Waimarama; but, fortunately, there was no boat there, the whaling station having been broken up, so that the natives, to their disgust, could not communicate with her. Again, one day last week, a ship was seen running close in along the shore, and even signalled from the flagstaff, Barrack Hill—evidently a whaler, as no merchant ship could keep so close to the land. Nor are those the only suspicious circumstances that have come to the knowledge of the public, and that should show the Government in what direction their vigilance should be exerted. In the absence of any regular blockade, it would be well, we think, that, during the continuance of the war, a cruiser of some description should be employed in watching the coast."

SHOULD FLOGGING IN THE ARMY BE ABOLISHED?

(*From the Times, March* 11.)

THE subject of military flogging was debated on Thursday evening with more than usual spirit, and the clause in the Mutiny Act which authorises its infliction was carried by a narrow majority of 45 to 42. This is a symptom that public opinion is not altogether satisfied with the modified system introduced by the Horse Guards a few years back, and the discussion that ensued on the punishment of branding elicited further criticisms on the present mode of maintaining discipline in our army. There are very few practical questions which admit of so much honest difference of opinion as that which thus divides the majority of military officers from a large class, if not a majority, of civilians. The former of course take their stand on experience, and on the peculiar nature of military service. They assure us that in every regiment there is a set of hardened blackguards whom nothing but flogging, or the fear of flogging, will keep from disorderly conduct, verging upon mutiny. They dwell on the stringent and peremptory nature of a soldier's duty in presence of an enemy, and remind us of the discomfiture and disgrace which the example of a few skulkers or malcontents might bring upon a whole army. If it be replied to the first argument that foreign nations, such as France and the United States, find it possible to dispense with the lash, they throw out a doubt whether their rank and file are composed of such rough and desperate characters as they have to deal with, and fall back, finally, on the clinching fact that shooting is in such armies the substitute for flogging. If it be replied to the second argument that the private soldier is not always on active service, and that when he is at a home depot, for instance, he had better be discharged for offences heinous enough to deserve flogging, they have nothing to say, except that there is no other way of punishing a man effectually without detaining him too long from his duties. It is not very difficult to point out inconsistencies in this reasoning. The assumption upon which all the Parliamentary Colonels who advocate flogging rely is that only habitual and hardened offenders are to be subjected to it. The members for Metropolitan Boroughs, who always hold briefs on these occasions for the private soldier, may well ask why such persons should be sent to defend our honour abroad at all, or allowed to wear her Majesty's uniform a day longer. The answer to this question involves the consideration of others which as yet have not received sufficient attention.

Are we to regard the use of corporal punishment as an exceptional, but necessary, feature of English discipline in our own times; or are we to hold that Continental armies and the warlike citizen troops of antiquity would have been the better for it? Probably no one would carry his partiality for the British system of punishment so far as this; but then it would be said that the stuff of which those invincible hosts were composed is no longer to be found by the recruiting sergeant—at least, in this country. Here is the root of the whole matter. Why cannot we get such a class of men to enlist as will not require flogging, or even the liability to it, except in the case of gross misconduct in campaigning, where discharge is impossible? No doubt the most obvious reason is the low rate of a soldier's pay as compared with the earnings of many labourers and artisans. The most was made of this by Captain Jervis on Thursday night, when he maintained that civilian economy made it difficult to replace *mauvais sujets* with well-behaved men. We cannot expect that this difficulty will decrease as the effects of emigration make themselves felt in the continued rise of wages. On the other hand, we are thoroughly convinced that the influence of this motive is overrated. It is unjust to compare military pay with any other kind of wages, without allowing not only for rations, lodging, &c., but for the chances of promotion, the charms of companionship, and all the other attractions, real and imaginary, which a military life offers to the rustic youth. Trades may be taken up with little regard to any considerations but those of profit, though even this is only approximately true; but daily experience shows that professions, of which the army forms one in all its ranks, are chosen on a very different principle. If the comfort of the private soldier were always studied, as it sometimes is; if regimental officers would as a rule devote themselves to promoting the happiness and morality of their men as is done in some fortunate *corps*, enlistment would soon become more popular among able-bodied young men. The same means would infallibly reduce the supposed necessity of flogging, and the diminution of flogging would infallibly lessen one of the commonest prejudices against the service. It is very easy to say that a steady and respectable man will never be degraded to the class which is amenable to this punishment, but the question is how long a raw lad is likely to remain steady and respectable in the barrack-room and the canteen, surrounded by facilities for vice, and restrained from it by no friendly advice or sympathy. There is a great truth in the remark that if some ships can return from a two or three years' cruise without having to report any instances of flogging, more must depend on the character of officers than it is usual to suppose.

We look, therefore, to the gradual reform of the barrack system, and still more to the growth of an increased sense of responsibility among officers, for an improvement in the materials of our army. The consequence of such an improvement would be to make the service more attractive to the flower, and less attractive to the refuse, of our working population.

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 25th May, 1864.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Bridge—Peel River, Nundle Electric Telegraph Lines Mudgee to Murrurundi Braidwood to Araluen Kiandra to Cooma. Bridge over Kangery Creek, on the 4th District, Great Southern Road. Excavation Wollongong Harbor Works Repairs to Machine Shop, Redfern Railway Station	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 31st May.
Punt at Tabulam. Earth and Rock excavation and construction of Four Bridges on contract, S 64, Wallabadah Gap, Great Northern Road, 2nd District. Coal Stage, Picton Cattle and Sheep Pen, Picton	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th June.
3rd District, Great Northern Road 1-64—Tamworth to Coghlan's Sideling 2-64—Moonbles to Quarry Flat 3-64—Walsh's Gully to Carlyle Gully Hill 4-64—Carlyle Gully to Stringybarks 5-64—Stringybarks Additions and Repairs to Blacktown Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 14th June.
Excavation—Kiama Harbour Works	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 21st June.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

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SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Under this head, the returns issued by the Imperial Parliament fully prove the high character this Company has ever maintained with the British public; the INCREASE in payments of duty, without the aid of amalgamations and purchases, being considerably in excess of any other Provincial Office.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all the insurance companies in this colony, viz:—

First Class.—On buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-house only, from 3s to 6s 6d per cent. per annum.

Second Class.—On buildings occupied for the storage of merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s 6d to 11s 6d per cent.

Third Class.—From 12s 6d to 25s per cent. Special risks will be taken at equitable rates.

SURVEYOR.—WILLIAM WEAVER, Esq., C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to two per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they had been current, and to this fact the attention of intending insurers is particularly invited.

Policies are issued and claims settled by the undersigned, in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—DR. O'BRIEN, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished, on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the above-named secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

UNLIMITED SACRIFICE
of
FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.
CONTINUATION
OF THE SECOND GRAND DEMONSTRATION SALE
at
AUSTRALIA HOUSE,
404, George-street,
4 doors north of King-street.

GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered THIS DAY, at
JOHN SKINNER'S.

THOUSANDS of SHAWLS, of every class, at 3s 6d
THOUSANDS of SILKS, of every kind, 27s 6d dress
THOUSANDS of MANTLES, in every fabric, 5s 11d
THOUSANDS of FANCY DRESSES, of every imaginable texture, 3s 11d dress
At SKINNER'S,
REAL FRENCH MERINOS, best quality, 2s 6d per yard
READY-MADE DRESSES, will be distributed as boons
120 PIECES of TWEEDS and WINCEYS, yard wide, best quality, 6½d per yard
COBURGS, FRENCH TWILLS, LUSTRES, ALPACAS, less than half-price
HOYLE'S 9-8 PRINTS, warranted fast, 6½d
At SKINNER'S.
SUPERIOR FINISHED LONGCLOTH, 6s 9d the piece
SHEETINGS, CALICOS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, at old prices
CRASH HUCKABACKS, BATH TOWELS, DIMITIES, GLASS CLOTH, &c., great bargains
REAL WITNEY BLANKETS, large size (slightly soiled), will be sold cheap
REAL WELSH FLANNELS, very wide, 2½d per yard
HOSIERY, GLOVES, STAYS, STEEL SKIRTS, BROWN MUSLIN and LACE GOODS, RIBBON and TIES, CRIMEAN and LONG CLOTH SHIRTS and COLLARS, and every description of fancy goods, considerably less than cost price
REMNANTS of every description will be thrown into parcels.

The proprietor respectfully notifies to his friends and the public generally, that this is a genuine sale of first-class goods and no subterfuge.

J. SKINNER,
404, George-street, 4 doors north of King-street.

IMMENSE LOTS OF MANTLES AND JACKETS, AT THE BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON
(Late Coutin and Griffiths).

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(Late Coutin and Griffiths).

W A R!—NEW ZEALAND WAR.—
EXTRAORDINARY DISPOSAL OF
BANKRUPT STOCK
BY MESSRS. ARDERN AND EDMONDSON,
86, KING-STREET.

In consequence of this appalling and dreadful war with the Maories in New Zealand, great loss and calamity has befallen nearly all classes of people in the different settlements and towns, particularly to importers, settlers, and large storekeepers, on account of which Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have succeeded in purchasing an extensive Drapery Stock at a very considerable discount. The bulk of the fancy and fashionable part of the stock has just been imported, consequently will contain all the latest fashions and novelties.

The Stock embraces the following:—

Mantles	Shawls
Coloured Glaces	Fancy Silks
Black Glaces	Black Ducapes
French Merinos	Winceys
Fancy Winceys	Fancy Carmelites
Fancy Reps	Coloured Coburgs
Black Coburgs	Black French Merinos
Coloured Delaines	French Twill
Coloured Alpacas	Black Alpacas
Wincey Skirts	Quilted Skirts, wide
Mantle Cloths	Wincey Skirts
Bath Blankets	Witney Blankets
Sheetings	Calicoes
Welsh Flannels	Saxony Flannel
Crimean Flannels	Plain Coloured Flannel
Table Covers	Tablecloths
Window Curtains	Toilet Quilts
Marcella Quilts	Terry Quilts
Counterpanes	Toilet Covers
Linens	Ticks
Ladies' Underclothing	Thompson's Patent Skeletons
Covered Skeletons	Millinery
Trimmed Hats	Untrimmed Hats
Winter Hosiery	Cotton Hosiery
Gents' Shirts	Gents' Collars
Ladies' Belts	Fancy Goods
Umbrellas	Gloves
Worsted Jackets	Parachutes
Trimmings	Ribbons
Haberdashery	

Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON beg to remind the public that in the hope of selling out the Stock quickly, each article will be marked at the same small profit as if purchased in the usual way, consequently the public will have the opportunity of purchasing at prices lower than ever known before in Sydney.

In order to avoid confusion during the Sale, all parcels will be delivered the following day, unless expressly arranged otherwise.

Ladies wishing to exchange goods bought during the Sale are requested to be at the Establishment before 10 a.m.

Hours of Business from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. In order to avoid crowding special arrangements have been made.

N.B.—Messrs ARDERN and EDMONDSON beg to inform the public of Sydney and the country, that this is not what is called a spurious selling off, but a Sale of the greatest Bankrupt Stock ever held in Sydney.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
Ladies' Establishment,
86, King-street,
Late Coutin and Griffiths.

IMMENSE LOTS OF SHAWLS AT THE BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON
(Late Coutin and Griffiths).

IMMENSE LOTS OF SHAWLS AT THE BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON
(Late Coutin and Griffiths).

IMMENSE LOTS OF FANCY DRESSES AND SILKS, at the BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON
(Late Coutin and Griffiths).

FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.—HARDIE and BUZACOTT respectfully apprise the Ladies and Families of Sydney, that they have opened an extensive Stock of New MOURNING GOODS, comprising the latest Novelties of the season, viz.:—

An unusually large variety of
MOURNING BONNETS, just received from Europe, including the most fashionable styles, in
Black Tulle Bonnets
Black Crape Bonnets, 12s 6d to 30s 6d
French Aerophane Bonnets
MOURNING SHAWLS
Black Cashmere, Rep and Llama Shawls
Black and White Mexican and Pomeranian Wool Shawls
Black and Violet ditto ditto ditto
MOURNING DRESSES
Black French Merinoes, Llams, Alpacas, French Twills, Cashmeres
Coburgs, Henriettas, Parramatta Cloths and Australian Crapes
Lavender and Violet French Merinoes (all wool), 23½d per yard
Mourning Dresses in Fancy Materials
Grout's Patent Black Crapes
RICH DURABLE AND CHEAP BLACK SILKS
Black and Half Mourning Morning Wrappers
BLACK JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES (ROUILLON'S)
Crape Collars and Sleeves
Crape Cuff Sets
French Crape, trimmed sets
Hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 5s 6d the half-dozen
LADIES' BLACK SILK HOSIERY, in every size
Ditto Sperm and Cashmere ditto ditto
Black Blonds, Laces, Insertions, Edgings, Brussels Nets, Meehlins, &c., &c.

All orders carefully executed, and Ladies waited upon at their residences if required.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT, 357, George-street.

J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, George-street.
1 case French merinos, best quality, 2s 6d
1 case coloured flannels, 1s 11d, usual price, 2s 9d
2 cases French delaines, 12½d, ditto ditto 1s 6d
1 case glace silks, good shades, 1s 11d
1 case black and coloured velvets, 2s 11d
2 cases good hollands, 6½d, worth 1s
2 cases glazed linings, 4d, worth 6d
4 cases checked reps, 6½d, worth 1s
2 cases Hoyle's yard wide prints, 6½d, worth 9d
1 case chenille scarfs, 6½d, worth 1s; plush ditto, 1s
1 case ladies gauntlet gloves, 6½d, worth 2s 6d
4 cases white and black glace cotton, 1s
2 cases fancy dress buttons, 6d card, 3 dozen
3 cases coloured velvets, 1s, Nos 6 and 8, 18 yards
2 cases linen collars and cuffs, 6½, worth 2s 6d
1 case boys' and girls' straw hats, 6½d
4 cases, new shapes, black and white, 2s 6d
1 case men's white shirts, 3s 6d, worth 5s 9d
1 case men's regatta shirts, 2s 6d, worth 3s 9d
1 case men's brown cotton socks, 6d, worth 9d
2 cases men's black ties, 6½d, worth 2s 6d.

WHOWES, Tailor, 264, Pitt-street, begs to intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has on hand a choice selection of Woollen Goods of a very superior description, both in quality and patterns.

Trousers from the above goods warranted to last for two years at least constant wear.

Also West of England Cloths, Doeskins, and Kerseymeres, superior Witneys, Beavers, &c.

Garments of every description made to order, at the very lowest possible prices.

W. HOWES, tailor, 264, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts and Tattersall's Hotel.

HATS, HATS, HATS.—Ex Liberator and Castle Howard.—Just landed, a large and choice assortment of hats, consisting of Tweed Gladstones, Deer Stalkers, Oxfords, Brightons, Sydneys, Windsors, Otagos, Brisbanes, Helmets, Washing, glazed Yachting Hats, stitched Prince Alfreds, &c. Also, his usual monthly shipment of White's best ventilated black Zephyr and cork hats, of the latest fashion; drab shell ditto ditto. Every description of hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer, importer, and sole shako maker to the Sydney Battalions of Rifles, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned have received patterns of winter good from Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., for which they are prepared to receive orders or to execute indents. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place, agents for S. W. Silver and Co.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Mills, Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street.—Superfine Silk-dressed FLOUR, and all other mill produce, always for SALE.

TENNANT'S celebrated T brand ALE, now ready for delivery, 12s dozen
BASS'S and ALLSOPP'S pale ale, in fine condition, 11s 6d ditto
WOOD'S artillery pale ale, ditto, 11s ditto
FINDLATER'S Dublin stout, the only lot in the market, 11s and 7s 6d ditto
GUINNESS'S genuine XXX Stout, 3½ dozen casks, 12s and 8s ditto
HENNESSEY'S superior old Cognac, a perfect liqueur, 63s
MARTELL'S choice 1856 vintage Brandy, pale and dark, 60s ditto
Choice old Port Wine, 1854 vintage, quarts and pints, 48s and 30s ditto
Excellent dinner Sherry, 36s ditto
The standard of natural sherry, pure as imported, 32s ditto.
PHILLIPS, BROTHERS, 147, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Union Bank.

MR. THOMAS PATTERSON, Herbal Physician, Professor of Medicine, &c., of many years experience, may be confidentially consulted on all secret diseases, nervous debility, skin diseases, chronic rheumatism, diseases of females, and all diseases occasioned by the injudicious use of mercury upon the system. Apply from 9 till 1, a.m., and from 7 till 9, p.m., at the Herbarium, No. 255, Elizabeth-street, four doors past Bathurst-street, or if by letter will be faithfully attended to.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician and Operating Surgeon, from New York (U. S.), may be consulted confidentially on all Female DISEASES, at 283, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st.

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, and prostration of the system, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses, are CURED radically by Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, consulting physician, 283, Castlereagh-street

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, DENTIST, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of the most natural appearance. Guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Mr. E.'s system embraces all the latest improvements, and does away with all pain to the patient. Teeth stopped, 5s; teeth extracted, 2s 6d. Note the address—the OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, near Hunter-st.

ESTABLISHED 21 Years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

TEETH.—A New Discovery.—Being an adaptation of incorrodible mineral teeth and composition gum by a new process of shading, rendering them superior to all hitherto invented, and being so close an imitation to nature the most sensitive need not fear detection. Supplied, at charges strictly moderate, so as to be within the reach of the most economical, only by Mr. HENRY BERTRAND, SURGEON DENTIST at his residence, 27, Hunter-st.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., surgeons, may be consulted on all cases of nervous debility, premature decline, palpitations, impairment of the powers of the mind, and physical incapacity of the body, skin diseases, &c. Patients, consulting by letter, should be minute in stating their cases. Inviolable secrecy maintained. Surgery, 126, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the medical profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the acidulated lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons, and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world. Wholesale agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street; and Messrs. WORMS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, for asthma, chronic coughs, difficulty of breathing, &c. The cures that have been performed by this medicine are truly wonderful; many who for years have been unable to lie down in their beds without danger of being choked by an accumulation of phlegm (which invariably causes a dreadful cough), and others, who only with difficulty could breathe at all in a recumbent posture, have, by taking one dose of the Pectoral Oxymel of Caragheen, been enabled to lie down comfortably in their beds. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WAIT and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, 534, George-street South, opposite the Police Office, Sydney. In bottles at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken, and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

MURRAY and LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There is a healthful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakens the remembrance of sun-me's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the bygone scenes in which we first heard it. Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is, perhaps, more lasting, and the odour never changes as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber it is eminently refreshing. We refer solely to "Murray and Lanman's Florida Water." The imitations are worthless.

Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Wholesale agents, J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Poisons dug from the bowels of the earth, and used as medicines, kill thousands annually. Powder and ball are not half so murderous. From the curses of mankind called "mineral specifics" Bristol's Sarsaparilla is exempt. Its thirty-five years of unbroken triumph over scrofula, cancer, erysipelas, and all diseases of the skin, the flesh, the bones, the joints and glands, are due to the vegetable kingdom alone. It is the only medicine ever prepared by man that eradicates from the system the virus of malignant maladies, and at the same time recuperates the constitution. To the feeble it is strength, to the aged, vitality; the agonised, a soothing balm; to the broken in spirit, a reviving elixir; to the sufferers of the gentler sex, a prevent-help under all their special difficulties; to ALL the most certain and timeous of the means offered by science for the relief and prevention of human suffering. Sold by all respectable druggists. Wholesale agents—J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Is health worth the trouble of an experiment? If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. Where other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aperients create a distaste for food, but they produce a desire for it. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Sold by all regular druggists.

Wholesale agents: J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—THE GREAT ACCLIMATING TONIC.—Wherever Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions their effects in sustaining the health, vigour, and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In California the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine, has become so manifest, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against bilious fever, fever, and ague, and bowel complaints of every kind. The miners say, it is the ONLY stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. In the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequalled as a remedy for dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulants known—the essence of Monongahela Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S., and no less than 40,000 dozen bottles are sold annually.

Kept by all respectable druggists.

Wholesale agents, J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MORISON'S No. 1 PILLS for Indigestion, Bilious, Liver and Stomach complaints. Sold by all chemists.

MORISON'S No. 2 PILLS, for Constipated Bowels, affording almost immediate relief. Sold by all chemists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism.—In these ailments no treatment is so safe, easy, and efficacious as that recommended by Professor Holloway, viz., to rub his ointment night and morning upon the back and chest. Sold by BARRY and MUSGRAVE, 99, King-street, Sydney.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA.—JENNINGS' Inoculating Lancet and Needles—modern invention.
JENNINGS, cutler, 274, George-street.

TURNSKINS on hand, made to order, or re-covered equal to new. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-street.

HAYES'S PATENT CONCENTRATED SPECIFIC cures scab in sheep, foot-rot, cutaneous diseases in animals, vegetable blight, &c.

PORTMANTEAUS and Travelling Trunks for overland route, with expanding top. The largest assortment, from 10s 6d each, at E. DAVIS'S Fancy Bazaar, 296, George-street.

A LARGE assortment of Fans, Bouquet-holders, and Ball-room Tablets, at E. DAVIS', 296, George-st.

SPLENDID Pearl ALBUMS, to hold 30 portraits, 20s each, at E. DAVIS' Toy Bazaar, 296, George-street.

ENGLISH TOYS.—Just opened, at D. and S. M. LEVI'S, 168, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

IRON BEDSTEADS, 27s. 6d.; mattresses to fit, 12s. 9d.; blankets, 12s. 6d. per pair. R. M. PITE, 161, Kent-st.

GARDEN SOIL, as good as manure; also Gravel; may be had gratis, off land in Pitt-street, near Union Bank, until 31st May. E. VICKERY.

FENDERS AND FIREIRONS.—F. LASSETTER solicits the attention of the public to his large and varied stock of fenders and fireirons. In anticipation of the winter season, the stock has been largely increased, and now comprises articles of every variety of pattern, suitable for the drawing-room, parlour, dining-room, library, bedroom, and kitchen.

Bright steel fenders
Steel and ormola
Bronzed, newest patterns
Berlin black
Green nursery
Green bedroom
Iron kitchen, sliding bar.

The stock of fireirons is equally extensive, and includes some very elegant designs for the drawing-room.

FREDERIC LASSETTER (late Iredale and Co.), 421, George-street, near the Markets.

COAL SCOOPS.—F. LASSETTER has just landed an extensive assortment of the newest designs in coal scoops; many of them are embellished with great taste, and present a very handsome appearance. They include

The Persian scoop
The Russell ditto
The Newcastle ditto
The Ruskin ditto
The Oxford ditto
The Cambridge ditto, &c., &c.

FREDERIC LASSETTER (late Iredale and Co.), 421, George-street, near the Markets.

TO THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES AND GENERAL PUBLIC.

To high and low, to poor and rich,
No matter whom, no matter which,
The hungry, or the epicure—
Come one! Come all! You may be sure
At Phil's to find a "PERFECT CURE."
Here's best of meats at cheapest prices;
The sweetest joints, the juiciest slices;
The tenderest steaks, the fattest chops;
What cares he then for other shops.
The "STAKES" he holds, is first position—
CHOP-fallen are the Opposition;
Dismayed, deserted, disappointed—
Though joined against him, quite DISJOINTED.
No QUARTER can Phil GIVE to any,
QUARTERS he SELLS each day so many.

LIST OF PRICES.	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	Fore quarter beef	1d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	Spice beef	5d
By whole or half sheep	2½d	Round beef, cooked	4d
Mutton chops	3d	German sausage	4d
Rump steak	2½d	Black pudding	3d
Beef steak	1d	Beef sausage	2d
Boiling beef	1d	Pork ditto	6d
Corn beef	1d	White pudding	5d
Ribs of roast beef	1½d	Veal	4d
Sirloin ditto	2½d	Pork	6d
Hind quarter beef	1½d	Suet	5d

Ox Tongues, 1s. 3d.
P. M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
William-street, Woollcomooloo; and
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—A great saving to Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Private Hotel-keepers, and others.

RICE. RICE. RICE. RICE.

Best Patna rice, in 112lb. bags, just landed, 18s per bag
Good domestic sugar, in 56 lb. bags, 3d per lb.
Good light counter sugar, 3½d per lb.
Light weight sperm candles, 8d per lb.
Full ditto sperm candles, 11½d per lb.
Best congou tea in 13 lbs boxes, 1s 10d per lb.
Good ditto, in half-chests, at 1s 8d per lb.
Good rattan hyson skin, in half-chests, at 1s per lb.
Best pickles, pints, 6s per dozen
Assorted sauces, 6s per dozen
Best table vinegar, in quart bottles, 7s 6d per dozen
Mustard, in ¼-lb. tins and bottles, 5s per dozen
Good pudding raisins, in 44 lb. boxes, at 4d per lb.
Best Patna currants, 3½d per lb.
Good York hams, 9d per lb.
Best American negrohead tobacco, 4s 6d per lb.
Fine Dutch herrings, in barrels, 10s per barrel
Best colonial soap, 3½d per lb.
English jams, in 1 lb. tins, 10s per dozen
Assorted English biscuits, in 2 lb. and 5 lb. tins, 1s per lb.
Kennett's best oysters, in 1 lb. tins, 12s per dozen
English bloaters in 2 dozen tins, 2s 6d per tin
Havannah cigars, in boxes, each 100, 10s per box
And a variety of other goods at equally low prices, at ISAAC SIMMONS', 320, George-street.

N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to on receipt of cash. All goods warranted.

OILMEN'S STORES.—An invoice of Coward's, now landing ex Wandrahan. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FINEST TABLE PATNA RICE.—Inspection is invited to the samples of Rice and Cossipore Sugar, now landing ex Georges and Juliette, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. W. DEAN, prior to the sale on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant.

SWISS CIGARS, £2 17s 6d per thousand, or 1s 6d per bundle of 25. J. W. FRY and Co., 452, George-st.

FRY'S Aromatic Mixture, pronounced by all smokers to be something choice. J. W. FRY and CO., 452, George-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings by the case or bale, 3½d. per roll, 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings for the Million.—33 bales just unpacked, ex Mandana. 91 bales will be opened in a few days ex Queen of the East also 2 cases of superb French decorations ex Transatlantic, now discharging. 35 cases of flock and gold papers shortly expected per Adelaide Baker and advices of 60 bales to follow, which will be sold cheaper than ever by WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Splendid satin papers by the case, 1s. 1d. per roll, at WALTER RENNY'S.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Bales of assorted paperhangings made up to suit purchasers, from 3½d to 1s. per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of the latest designs; 100,000 rolls to pick from. 170, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, the FITTINGS, CHEMICALS, &c., complete, of a Chemist and Druggist's Shop. Apply J. BARDSLEY, grocer, Globe-street, Glebe.

WHOLESALE BEDDING WAREHOUSE.—W. C. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

10 TONS HORSEHAIR, just landed.

GOOD HORSEHAIR, carded ready for use, 1s. per lb. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

SADDLERY.—Mirrless' make—Hunting, side, boys and girls, all over pigskin Saddles; Pelham Bridles; felt saddlecloths, pig and spring-cart harness, complete, now landing, and on SALE, at LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.'S, 4, Charlotte-place.

THE MELBOURNE and NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY can supply cargoes of Steam Coal in Sydney with dispatch. Offices, Custom House Buildings, Circular Quay.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, in drums, 10s. per gallon. JAMES ROSS, Queen's-place.

SEED WHEAT.—Prize samples from Adelaide agricultural show, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SEED WHEAT for SALE.—A prime sample of Californian Seed Wheat. J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

MAIZE, 2s. 6d. per bushel, slightly damaged. ROBERT GUY, 569, Brickfield-hill.

SALT—Coarse, fine, and Rock Salt; Melbourne Oaten Hay, small bales. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

KEROSENE OIL Iron Tanks, Clear Pine T. and G., White Pine, 40,000 feet cedar boards. W. WRIGHT.

COIR WARPS, 3½ to 8 inches. LANE and CO., 170, George-street.

FLOUR.—Duffield's superfine silk-dressed Adelaide. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

PRIME Fresh Roll BUTTER, from Exeter Farm every Friday morning. LINSLEY and HICKS, Nos. 7 and 9, New Market.

SUN BURNER, with Crystal Decorations, for SALE. Apply to J. PARTRIDGE, Bathurst street.

4-INCH GUTTER, 6d.; 4½-inch, 6d.; 5-inch, 7d. per foot, at PARTRIDGE'S Works, Bathurst-street.

KAURI and AMERICAN SPARS, all sizes, for SALE. CUTHBERT'S Wharf.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—To be DISPOSED OF, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, on the Bulli-bong Reefs, doing a profitable business. For particulars apply at O'DOWD and CO.'S, Commercial Wharf.

BUILDING SITES for SALE in Upper William and Surry streets, from £3 to £6 per foot frontage; good depths. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, auctioneer, &c., 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, a choice lot of PINES and Ornamental SHRUBS, in pots, suitable for exposed situations. JAMES PRARCE, High-street, Randwick.

FOR SALE, a 20-feet SKIFF and second-hand Dingy, cheap, at MACBETH'S, Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, two first-class Saddle and Harness HORSES. Commercial Livery Stables, Pitt-street.

HORSES carefully BROKEN to Saddle, single and double harness. Commercial Livery Stables, Pitt-st.

SADDLE HORSES and Vehicles always for HIRE. Commercial Livery Stables, Pitt-street, near King-st.

LIGHT DRAY, with tilt, only £5; lot second-hand Gig Harness, cheap. GIBSON'S Depot.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, a very fine animal, price £2. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Bart's.

QUIET PONY, with saddle and bridle, only £4 the lot. GIBSON'S Depot, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, second-hand top American GIG. E. M'CARTY, coachbuilder, Liverpool-street West.

FOR SALE, a Pair Carriage HORSES; any trial given. E. CUNNINGHAM, Red House, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a MARE, excellent in harness, or as a hackney, very gentle, and used to carry a lady, price £15. Also, a strong PHAET

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON THE GROUND AT PYRMONT.

WEDNESDAY, 1st JUNE,
At half-past 12 o'clock.

BUILDING SITES, Harris, Bowman, and Mill streets, and other thoroughfares, in the most populous positions at Pyrmont, some of which have water frontage to Elizabeth Bay.
LEASE FOR 87 YEARS.
To Mechanics and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from R. H. WAY, Esq., to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The following valuable building sites—
HARRIS, HARVEY, and SIYX STREETS—allotments adjoining the properties of Messrs. Stewart, Craig, Toole, Wilson, Scott.
BAY, POINT, WAY-TERRACE and MILL STREETS—allotments adjoining the properties of Messrs. Verdan, Wadsworth, Morshead and Young, Goldsmith and Stewart.
BOWMAN-STREET and ELIZABETH BAY—allotments adjoining the properties of Messrs. Ritchie, Herbert, Puttman, and Barnes.
TWO CAPITAL STONE HOUSES, containing each 4 rooms, fronting Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Verly's property.
☞ The special attention of small capitalists is directed to this opportunity, for securing sites on advantageous terms for a small annual rent.
The lots will be positively sold on the ground at the above sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE STANMORE HOTEL,
together with 11½ acres of land, at Petersham, near the station, well known as the property of Mrs. Deaning.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
His mortgage on the equity of redemption of the above extensive and valuable property, full particulars of which may be obtained on application at the rooms.

WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Those substantial well-built Business Premises, No. 151, WILLIAM-STREET,
Occupied by the proprietor as a
GROCERY AND HAY AND CORN STORE.

Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. WILLIAM BRENNAND, in consequence of his intended departure for Europe, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situated on the south side of WILLIAM-STREET, to which it has a FRONTAGE OF 23 FEET 10 INCHES, by a DEPTH OF ABOUT 96 FEET, extending to a lane at the rear 15 feet wide; on it are erected those extensive business premises No. 151, known as
BRENNAND'S GROCERY AND HAY AND CORN STORES,
built of brick and stone, with slated roof, containing large shop and hay store, four rooms on the first floor, with covered balcony, and two large attics well lighted; detached kitchen with verandah. The other premises comprise large shed, stores, two-stall stable, and large hay store, opening on to the lane at the rear.
*** The whole of the stock, fixtures, and good-will of the business may be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.
☞ The attention of capitalists and others is specially invited to the opportunity of investing in a well-built property in one of the LEADING THOROUGHFARES of the city, from which an ample and certain return may always be relied on. It being the intention of the proprietor to dispose of the above property prior to his leaving the colony, intending purchasers are invited to inspect it prior to the date mentioned, as it will be sold on that day to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

To Capitalists, Flockmasters, and others.

BY POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.
That Magnificent Flock of
ALPACAS,
introduced at an enormous expense by C. LEDGER, Esq., in 1859, now the property of the Government, and depasturing under the superintendence of Mr. E. PAYTEN, at WINGELLO PARK, situated on the GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD, about equi-distant between the towns of BERRIMA and GOULBURN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Honorable J. B. NILSON, Minister for Lands, to sell by public auction, at WINGELLO PARK, on THURSDAY, the 23rd June next, at 12 o'clock.
The valuable flock of ALPACAS, &c., numbering 324 animals, comprising
41 male alpacas, pure
33 female ditto, ditto
35 female llamas
95 female, 1, 2, and 3 cross
48 wethers, pure and cross bred
1 male vicuna
7 male alpacas, pure, all yearlings
14 female ditto, pure, ditto
35 female, 1, 2, and 3 cross, ditto
16 wethers, 2, 3, and 4 cross, ditto
324 Total of flock.

Full particulars of this valuable flock of animals, and of the lots in which they will be offered, may obtained on application at RICHARDSON and WRENCH'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, Sydney, or from their advertisement for this day in the HERALD of the 16th and 30th April, and 7th May, or EMPIRE of the 16th, 18th, and 30th April last.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE at BERRIMA.

On WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 12 o'clock.

WINGECARRIBBEE ESTATE.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED 2560 ACRE GRANT, county of Camden, adjoining the well-known WINGECARRIBBEE SWAMP, and the parish of KANGALOON, which forms part of the extensive brush land lately taken up by the FREE SELECTORS—the portions of Messrs. Carson, Derrough, Johnstone, Berard, Browning, Cubitt, Mansfield, and others, being on the boundary line of the estate. It also adjoins the lands of Messrs. Roberts, Loseby, Cower, and the Rev. J. J. Therry.
The locality is about 8 miles from the Nattai Railway Station, Southern Road; the same distance from the Moss vale Station, between Sutton Forest and Bong Bong, and about 6 miles from the platform on the line at Burradoo, on the Mittagong Rivulet, Gib Road. It is situated on the dividing watersheds between the Wingecarribee Swamp and Doudles, Folly Creek, on the heads of the Nepean River. The soil for the most part consists of a DEEP RED TRAP DEPOSIT, the richest description of agricultural land in the colony. The timber is of a valuable description, and of excellent quality, suitable for railway or building purposes, fencing, &c. Water is permanent in the Swamp on the south boundary of the estate, also in Doudle's Folly and Roberts' Creek. It is also found springing out of the main range in almost every direction—a characteristic of all trap country.
WINGECARRIBBEE is an extensive and valuable property, in the centre of the most flourishing district in the colony, rendered so from its VAST CONCENTRATED EXTENT of FINE ARABLE, WELL WATERED LAND, its PROXIMITY TO RAILWAY COMMUNICATION with the city and metropolitan county, its EXCELLENT TIMBER, MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COOL, DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE, and its EXEMPTION FROM DEVASTATING FLOODS OR DROUGHTS.
The estate has been carefully surveyed by Mr. Surveyor Reuss, and subdivided into Farms of from 90 TO 300 ACRES EACH, every lot having a good frontage to Johnstone's, Roberts', Mansfield's, Wingecarribbee, and Depôt Roads.
Each lot has been pegged, and LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision may be obtained, and further information obtained, on application to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, SYDNEY; or to J. POWELL, Post Office, BERRIMA.
The unquestionable, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, Sydney.
Terms, very liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Berrima, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 12 o'clock,
That first-class AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY, the
WINGECARRIBBEE ESTATE,
in lots to suit purchasers.
☞ Special attention is directed to the sales of this superior estate, which must be positively disposed of on the day date; and no one requiring a really good farm, with numerous advantages as regards soil, position, or climate, should neglect inspecting the property prior to the day of sale.
Sale at Berrima,
WEDNESDAY, 6th July,
at 12 o'clock.
Lunch will be provided.

Unserviceable Military Stores.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Military Storekeeper to sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, on MONDAY next, the 30th of May, at 10 o'clock,
Military accoutrements, hammocks, staves, metal measures, powder horns, and sundry other old stores.
Terms, cash.

Waterside Property at St. Leonards, and other Land in the vicinity.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of June, at 11 o'clock,
Allotment No. 6 of section No. 9, in the parish of Willoughby, a purchase from the Crown of six acres, commencing at high-water mark at the north-east corner of lot 7; bounded west by that lot 8 chains 50 links, to a road one chain wide; on the south-west by that road 6 chains 20 links; on the north-east by Matthew's Creek about 10 chains; north-westerly downwards to its confluence with high-water mark of Long Bay; and thence on the north by high-water mark to the north-east corner of No. 7.
Also, 5a. 0r. 11p., being lot No. 2 of section 7, commencing on the west side of a road one chain wide at the south-east corner of Lot 1; bounded north by that allotment 10 chains 50 links; on the west by part of the east boundary of Lot 4, 4 chains 83 links; on the south by a line easterly 10 chains to the road, and on the east by that road bearing north 4 chains 83 links.
Also, 5a. 0r. 11p., being No. 3 of section 7, adjoining the last lot, commencing on the west side of the road one chain wide, at the south-east corner of Lot 2 of section 7; and bounded on the north by that allotment 10 chains 50 links; on the south by 10 chains 50 links of the northern side of a road bearing east to the first mentioned road of one chain wide; and on the east by the west side of that road, bearing north 4 chains 83 links to the south-east corner of Lot 2.

Rosedale Estate, Lane Cove, formerly the property of the late D. D. Matthews, Esq., but subsequently subdivided and sold in allotments, many of which have been highly improved by Messrs. Richard Hill, Terry, and others, who have planted orange orchards, for which the land and situation seem well suited.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of June, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
Two subdivisions of this beautiful estate, containing together 52 acres, comprising
Lot 8, on the plan, 26 acres, bounded on the west by the road to Pitt Water, on the north by lot 7, south by lot 9, and on the west by a Government road, dividing it from Nacking's 60-acre farm.
Lot 9 also contains 26 acres, and runs parallel with lot 8 on the southern side, having a frontage to the Pitt Water Road on the west, and the Government road on the eastern side. It is bounded on the south by Mr. Smart's property, a private road, and lot 10 of the subdivision.
Two creeks take their rise in lot 8, and pass through lot 9. Both farms contain much fine timber, now highly prized, and if sold would realise more than the land, including the cost of clearing the same.
Persons who may contemplate purchasing are requested to go on to the land, and form their own opinion as to the value of the timber and quality of the soil.
☞ Plan may be seen at the Auction Rooms.

In the Estate of Thomas Sinden, of Mudgee, Land Proprietor.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official and elected assignees of the above estate, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 9th of June, at 11 o'clock,
First-class property in the town of Mudgee, known as Hughson's Hotel, and shops adjoining; also other houses and cottages in the same town, full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
Plans will be prepared and exhibited at the Auction Rooms in a few days.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, May 28th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

Useful Household Furniture
Wardrobe with Sliding Trays
Iron and Brass Tubular Bedsteads, and Mattresses
Washstands and Dressing Tables, Dressing Glasses
Oil Paintings, Books, Engravings, and Ornaments
Vases, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Fender and Irons
Chests Drawers, Dining Tables
Loo Tables, 6 Chairs, 1 Easy Chair, 1 Couch
Large Dinner Service, Cut Glassware
Electroplate, Table Cutlery
Youngers Cooking Stove, Culinary Utensils
Poultry, Horse and Cart
Hooded Phaeton, Stable Implements
Silver-mounted Single Harness
All-over Hogskin Saddle, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, May 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, May 28th, at 11 o'clock.

At the old Bank of Australasia.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

Atkinson's Patent Steel Collars and Wristbands,
☞ Now landing.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, May 28th, at 11 o'clock,
7 cases patent steel ladies' and gents' collars and wristbands.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, May 27th, at 11 o'clock.

For Unreserved Sale.

Papier-mache Ware
Plated Goods
Silver and Silver-gilt Watches
Table and Pocket Cutlery
Purses and Ladies' Bags
Fancy Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 27th, at 11 o'clock sharp, viz.,
10 cases fancy goods and silver watches, as above.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 27th May.

To Perfumers and others.
Eau de Cologne
Eau de Lavande.

From the celebrated house of Jean Marie Farina.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 27th instant,
An invoice of Jean Marie Farina's eau de cologne and eau de lavande, comprising
Eau de cologne, in short bottles, double black labels
Ditto, in gold labels
Ditto, in wicker bottles, black labels, 6 ozs.
Ditto, in wicker bottles, gold labels
Eau de lavande, premier quality, with two fountains on label
Ditto, second quality, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture.

Darlinghurst.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 1, Marlborough-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, opposite the residence of John Rae, Esq., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects, comprising
Cottage pianoforte
Drawing and dining-room furniture
Sofas, chairs, tables, pier glasses
Iron bedsteads
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms cash. No reserve.

To Builders, Timber Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises next the Baltic Hotel, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
A quantity cedar boards
Building materials
Scantling
Workshop, to be removed
Office desk, and furniture
Shingles, &c., &c.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

In the Insolvent Estate of Malachi O'Neill.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Petersham,
Horse, cart, harness, 3 pigs, and poultry.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
NICHOLSON v. LOWE.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, at the residence of this defendant, Bringelly, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the Sheriff will cause to be sold,
A quantity of oaten hay
A mixed lot of cattle, dray, &c.

Dried Apples
Corn Flour.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Observer,
100 half-barrels American dried apples
50 boxes Oswego corn flour.
Terms at sale.

Vinegar.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
100 demijohns best white vinegar
10 hogsheads brown malt ditto.
Terms at sale.

Patna Rice.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
160 tons new Patna rice.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea.
The Cargo of the Berengaria.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Merchants, Buyers for Export, and others.
Chests
Half Chests
Three-quarter ditto
Finest Breakfast Souchong.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 26th at 11,
Ex Berengaria,
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12—150 chests finest congou tea
5, 6, 9, 10, 13—220 ditto ditto ditto
4— 40 ditto ditto ditto
7, 8, 11—120 ditto ditto ditto
14, 27—650 ditto ditto ditto
28, 43—600 ditto ditto ditto
58, 68—400 three-quarter chests ditto ditto
50 half-chests finest family breakfast souchong
200 boxes ditto ditto ditto.
Also,
4 boxes scented caper
4 cases curry powder
10 ditto selected chutney
5 ditto guava jelly.
Samples of the teas ex Berengaria are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, and being a very superior and useful class of teas, and for sale without reserve, are well worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms at sale.

Groceries.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

20 Cases Durham Mustard, in tins
10 Casks Warren's Jet Blacking, A. and B.
5 Ditto ditto Military Paste, ditto
10 Cases Red Herrings, 1 and 2 dozen tins
100 ditto Pint Salad Oil
5 ditto Muscatel raisins (boxes)
20 Boxes Jordan Almonds
20 Kegs Carbonate Soda
10 ditto Epsom Salts
200 Boxes Fancy Pipes (half-gross)
50 Cases Hobart Town Jams
70 ditto Hill and Co.'s Jams, in tins
10 ditto ditto ½-lb. Curry Powder
10 ditto ditto half-pint assorted Sauces
20 ditto ditto pint Capers
25 ditto ditto quart Vinegar
15 ditto ditto half-pint Castor Oil
5 Casks Caraway Seed
5 ditto Canary ditto
10 Cases ½-lb Jams, in tins
5 ditto Macaroni and Vermicelli
100 Boxes Elems Raisins, &c., &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Invoice of goods as above.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Celibataire, from Mauritius.

Damaged by sea water.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Celibataire,
C—27 bags sugar
N— 3 ditto ditto
D—36 ditto ditto
R—14 ditto ditto
M—10 ditto ditto
S—13 ditto ditto
F&F—43 ditto ditto
O&P—46 ditto ditto
P— 2 ditto ditto
Illegible—33 ditto ditto
All damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Mauritius Sugar.

(Small Mats)

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 tons Mauritius sugar
Various samples, and small mats.
For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Hart's Adelaide Flour.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

To Millers, Bakers, Speculators, and others.

Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11, at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
First lot to be offered,
160 tons Hart's superfine flour
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

York Hams
North Wilts Cheese.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11
5 cases prime York hams
20 ditto ditto North Wilts cheese.
Terms at sale.

Ogilby's Patent Sperm Candles.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
100 boxes Ogilby's patent sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Liverpool Salt.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
160 tons Liverpool salt.
In lots to suit buyers.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Shingles
Ditto ditto Staves.
Hobart Town Timber
Ditto Palings.
On Market Wharf.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 26th May.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.
Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Highlander,
1659 pieces hardwood timber, 6 x 2½, 5 x 2½, 4 x 2½, 3 x 2½, 12 to 18 feet
10,000 broad box palings, 5 feet.

N.B.—These palings are a very superior lot, and well worthy the attention of the trade and other buyers.
Ex Briton's Queen,
47,000 full cut hardwood shingles (very superior)
10,000 wattle staves, 2 feet 6
1,317 hardwood battens, 10 and 12 feet.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Curator of Intestate Estates.
In the Intestate Estate of
Henry Kirk
C. W. Sparrow
W. Giles
Captain King
Alexander Mitchell, and another.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, at 11 o'clock,
Ships' chronometers, wearing apparel, books, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of G. L. Munn.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY, auctioneer, has received positive instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY next, the 28th May, at 11 a.m., unless disposed of previously by private contract,
The lease, license, goodwill, bar fittings, fixtures, lamp, glasses, measures, chandeliers, &c., &c., of the above hotel.
Terms, cash.
Auction Rooms, King and Castlereagh streets.

FRIDAY, 27th May, at 11 o'clock.
At the New Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

Under a Bill of Sale.

H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 27th May, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 143, Pitt-street,
Household furniture, viz.,
Elegant drawing-room suits, telescope dining tables, sideboards, chiffoniferes, leather, hair, and cane chairs, pier glasses, marble washstands and dressing tables, horsehair sofas, couches, brass and iron tubular bedsteads, bookcases, leather couches, china dinner services, dessert services, plated ware, chests of drawers, horsehair mattresses, kitchen requisites, &c.; also a trunk of clothing, and gold watch, in an intestate estate.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Boots and Shoes.
Large and Important Sale by Auction.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

Two Hundred and Thirty-three Packages New and Seasonable Goods,
Just arrived
From well-known Manufactures.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,
New shipments of boots and shoes, as above.
Terms at sale.

Most Important.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers, Grocers, Confectioners, Speculators, Oilmen, Ironmongers, Tobacco Manufacturers, Druggists, and others.

New Patna Rice.
350 Tons best No. 1 Patna Table Rice, a splendid sample.
Cossipore Sugar.
55 Tons, Nos. 1 and 2, including 1000 small bags, each 56 lbs, suitable for country and family trade.
Castor Oil, in cases and in hogsheads.
Linen, best quality, picked medium size.
Gunny Bags, 20 bales
Tobacco Leaf, 80 bales.
Shellac, Coriander Seed, Patna Opium, Saltpetre.

☞ The Entire Cargo of the George and Juliet, from Calcutta.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY, 27th May.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importer, S. A. Joseph, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 27th May,
The entire cargo of the George and Juliet, from Calcutta, as follows:
Rice.
B A—273 tons; B in diamond—77 tons,
Best No. 1 Patna table rice, similar to the much admired sample per Coree last season.
Sugar,
1000 bags No. 1 Cossipore (small handy bags, each 56 lbs.)
B—399 bags ditto ditto, each 1 cwt.
B over A—100 bags ditto ditto, ditto
B over A—100 bags No. 2 Cossipore, each 1 cwt.
Castor Oil,
150 cases castor oil
25 hogsheads ditto ditto.
Linen,
250 bundles linen, picked medium size, of the first quality:
Gunny Bags,
20 bales superior double gunnies
Tobacco Leaf,
80 bales tobacco leaf.
Coriander Seed,
30 casks Coriander seed.
Shellac,
9 chests shellac.
Opium,
1 chest Patna opium.
Saltpetre,
20 bags saltpetre.
Samples of the cargo will be landed as soon as practicable, and may be viewed prior to the day of sale, at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, who can confidently commend this cargo to the notice of all classes of buyers as one of the best shipments that ever left Calcutta. To the rice especial attention is invited, the sample being of the very finest description, equal, if not superior, to the cargo per Coree, imported by Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co. last season, which was universally admired. The whole of the cargo has been selected with great care and judgment for this market. It is noticeable that a portion of the Cossipore sugar is in small bags of 56 lbs. each, which will be found extremely suitable for family trade, or for the country. The lines have been carefully packed, and are medium size, and of only the best quality. The other articles will maintain the character of the cargo, and bear favourable comparison with any previous importations.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.
1000 Bags.

Unreserved Sale by Auction.
FRIDAY, 27th May.

To close the balance of a cargo.
To Merchants, Shippers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 27th May, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of a cargo of superior Mauritius sugars, including a full assortment, the whole of which will be sold without the slightest reserve to close the shipment.
Terms at sale.

Winter Drapery.
Wincys, Wool Shawls, Clothing, from the well-known house of Gardiner and Co.
Just landed ex Transatlantic.

THIS DAY, 26,
FRIDAY, 27th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A large consignment seasonable winter drapery, clothing, &c., &c., consisting of—
Drugget cross-over petticoating
Silk ditto ditto
5-4 wincys
Moreens
Winsey robes
Lancash're flannels
Imitation Saxony ditto
Crimean ditto
Slate rolls
8-4 sheeting
Rough hollands
Diapers
Huckabacks
Blankets, white and coloured.
CLOTHING from the well-known firm of Gardiner and Co.—
Bedford doe pants
Fancy ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Black doe ditto
Gents' black saco
Ditto walking ditto
Morning coats
American pea
Reefing ditto
Driving coats
Fancy doe vests
Black cloth ditto
Inverness capes
Overcoats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Blankets.
On account, and at the risk of the Shippers.
To all whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, at 12 precisely.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, on account, and at the risk of all concerned,
16 bales coloured blankets.
Terms at sale.

Saddle Cloths
White and Coloured Worsted Girths
Breast Plates
Ladies Bridles, and Martingales
Best Polished Steel Bits
Wax Vestas, 250s and 500s.

On TO-MORROW (Friday), the 27th, at 11 sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TO-MORROW,
13 packages as above.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, May 26th.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Without reserve,
6 cases gentlemen's saddles, hogskin seats, complete
6 cases gentlemen's saddles, hogskin seats
12 cases all-over hogskin gentlemen's saddles
3 cases loose ring snaffle bridles
1 case super pelham bridles
3 cases ladies' side-saddles, quilted, safe, L. H. stained
1 case ditto, C. C. R., no leaping bar
Gentlemen's riding whips, chased mounts
Gentlemen's malvern hunting whips, plated hammers, saddle-trees
Single and double plated harness
Colonial-made buggy harness
Mullen bits, &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged Saddlery
Damaged Saddlery.
To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

THURSDAY, May 26th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, May the 26th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Lochiel, Haddon, master, from London.
One case—
100
$ 707 $— 6 dozen pairs tipped brass loose ring cab haimes, 1 iron
3 pairs tipped silver ring draft scroll-eye cab haines
3 pairs silver allover ring draft scroll-eye cab haines. Case lined zinc.
$ 728 $—12 sets best plated on German silver whole buckle gig furniture, scroll haines, complete with chain fronts, mounted rosettes, fancy stands, and 5 ornaments
4 sets plated on German silver, whole buckle, cab furniture, scroll ring draft haines, complete with fronts, rosettes, and ornaments
4 sets half buckles ditto ditto
6 sets brass swelled side-spring cart furniture, fronts, &c., complete
1 pair all-over brass, loose ring, cab haines
1 gross, each ⅜, ½, ⅝, 1 and 1¼ inch plated, swelled with front, whole bridle buckles
2 gross 1½ ditto ditto
1 gross, each ⅜, ½, ⅝, 1, and ¼ plated Victoria ditto ditto
2 gross 1½ inch ditto, ditto ditto
12 sets 1¼ plated whole buckle tug and trace, assorted
3 dozen sets 1¼ brass swaged tug and trace, No. 40
3 dozen plated harness rings, each 1 inch, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ inches
3 dozen assorted brass hanging face pieces
2 dozen 1½ plated roller rein runners
1 dozen ditto spectacle ditto
8 dozen 1½ tinned roller ditto
4 dozen ditto spectacle ditto.
Case lined zinc, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

THIS DAY, Thursday, May 26th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, prompt, without reserve,
5 bales seaming twine, all faults
10 bales brown paper, assorted
Hearth brushes, sweeps' brushes
Metal inkstands, china pots, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, May 26th.

Prime English Hogskins.
To Saddlers and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases, each 2 dozen, prime hogskins.
Terms at sale.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 95, King-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, May 30th,
The following unredeemed pledges, specified as under, pawned with Mr. KIRKER, pawnbroker, Liverpool-street, South Head Road,
1863.
March—20th, 6 silver forks, 2 gold rings, brooch, locket, and earrings, set of studs.
May—21st, double case patent lever silver watch 3679, and gold albert.
June—9th, feather bed, large kerosene lamp, and two small ones, and ring.
August—10th, surveyor's level and stand, complete; 15th, 2 gold rings; 25th, set of curtains, feather pillows, sheets, counterpanes, and blankets.
September—9th, gold ring, chain, wedding ring and keeper, gold brooch; 14th, double case silver hunting watch 56075, lady's gold geneva watch 84098; 15th, silver verge watch 14744; 16th, open-face silver watch 18896, gold ring; 17th, open-face patent lever silver watch 3241; 20th, 2 shawls, and two dresses; 21st, coat, trousers, vest, and skirt; 23rd, frock, writing-desk, and two boxes; 25th, 2 dresses, 2 shawls, paletot, coat, trousers, and vest, gold pin, lady's gold geneva watch 3344; 28th, silk dress, 2 dress pieces; 29th, dress, shawl, and jacket; 30th, open face patent lever gold watch 13272, gold albert and key, 2 gold rings, 2 brooches, earrings, and locket.
October—6th, double case silver geneva watch 4227, double case silver hunting watch 2217, gold chain; 10th, mattress, 2 dressing glasses, 2 pillows; 14th, brace and 37 bits, double case silver geneva watch 59514, gold pin; 17th, double case patent lever gold watch 2748, gold albert, 2 gold pins, brooch, 2 rings, 2 watch keys, set of studs, small gold basket and velvet cap, set of gold studs, open face gold English lever watch 1730, gold albert and key; 19th, double case patent lever watch 6375, gold pin; 22nd, gold chain; 24th, trousers; 27th, card case, 2 brooches, locket, and earrings, open face patent lever silver watch 3507, trousers and vest; 30th, gold albert, gold negligee bracelet, 2 rings, and brooch; 31st, basket of tools, lamp, chemise, nightdress, and sheets.
November—2nd, 2 boxes and contents, shawl, and 2 tablecloths, brooch, double case gold geneva watch 30112, trousers; 4th, 3 dress pieces, and sundries; 6th, double case silver geneva watch 7227, 3 feather pillows, dress, silk dress, 2 dress pieces and cloak, 2 gold rings and pin; 7th, gold watch key and brooch, gold geneva watch 12661, gold albert and locket, 2 dozen and a half of bottles in box, 2 desks and 2 workboxes, 3 silk dresses, 1 tweed dress, silk paletot, 2 cloaks, coat, 4 vests, 2 pair of trousers, poplin, dress, parasol, and gold ring; 9th, 2 dresses, 2 shawls, 2 dress pieces, cloth paletot and silk cloak; 12th, shawl; 13th, 3 cedar boxes, boots and shawl; 16th, gold chain; 17th, clock and cement, coat, shawl, dress and skirt; 18th, dress, skirt, and cloak; 19th, open face silver gilt watch 619; 20th, dress; 21st, 2 skirts, petticoat and chemise; 23rd, double case silver hunting watch 29095; 25th, open face gold geneva watch 2194, silver guard and gold pin, shawl; 26th, piece of cloth, 2 dresses and shawl; 27th, trousers and 3 vests, skirt, shawl, and piece of cloth, and coat; 30th, trousers, coats, vests, 2 gold rings, brooch and pin.
December—1st, box of knives and forks, steel and carver, 2 gold rings; 2nd, double case patent lever silver watch 26899, and hair guard, gold brooch and chain; 3rd, double case silver lever watch 5204; 3rd, 2 gold rings, and coat; 4th, dress, dress-piece, and paletot, and cape; 5th, 40 yards of poplin, and petticoat; 7th, piece of cloth, 2 dresses; 8th, white crape shawl; 9th dress and opera cloak; 10th, gold pin, 2 rings, set of studs, shawl, dress, and flute; 11th, piece of pink flannel; 12th, suit of clothes and sundries, 3 jugs; 14th, double case silver verge watch 948, gold albert, and ring, and pin, table-cover; 15th, coat, trousers, and vest, writing desk, and four books; 16th, gold brooch, pair of Taylor's cutting scissors, and coat; 18th, gold albert and ring; 19th, lady's gold geneva watch 3280, and gold chain attached, coat and vest, 2 pair of trousers, shawl; 21st, silver table spoon, and gold ring, dress and shawl; 22nd, dress; 23rd, set of studs, and gold brooch, 5 pair of trousers and 2 vests, trousers and vest, and dress, set of diamond studs, and gold brooch; 28 pieces of sundries, and a tea set; 24th, double case lady's gold geneva watch 19739, and gold chain, 7 pieces of sundries; 26th, 2 gold pins, gold chain, and 2 rings; 28th, double case silver geneva watch 6300, trousers, dress-piece, and silk cloak, dress, and sundries; 29th, coat, vest, and trousers, 2 gold rings, gold brooch, set of studs, digger's ring, and pin; 30th, black crape shawl, 2 dresses, cloak, 2 paletots, feather, and 3 shawls, and pillows, blanket, and counterpane, set of curtains, 3 pictures, and books; 31st, double case English lever watch 3064, gold ring, pin, locket, and 2 charms, shawl, and dress, wedding ring, and keeper, gold studs, and brooch, a quantity of books and carpenter's tools, bedstead, sofa, and chairs, 6 draper's boxes, and about 300 pledges at 5s. and under.

QUEENSLAND.
ON THE 4TH DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

Important Sale, by Public Auction, of Pastoral Properties, At the Rooms, East-street, Ipswich.

FASSIFERN, 35 miles from Ipswich, with 10,800 sheep, 1000 head of cattle, 350 horses, and the celebrated imported bulls Josephus and Ocean Chief, and the celebrated imported entire horses, Pioneer, Sirdar, Young Samson, and Blue Admiral. Capabilities, 12,000 sheep and 4000 cattle.
MOOGERAH (adjoining Fassifern), with 3000 head of cattle, 20 horses, and the celebrated imported bull Stanley. Capabilities, 10,000 to 12,000 cattle.
TAROOM (adjoining Moogerah), with 3000 head of cattle, 20 horses, and the celebrated imported bull Bremer. Capabilities, 8000 cattle.
PALM-TREE CREEK, in the Leichhardt District, with 14,195 sheep, and 100 head of cattle. Capabilities, 25,000 sheep.
TAMBOREEN, 40 miles from Ipswich, with 1500 head of Cattle. Capabilities, 4000 cattle.
MERRIVALE, in the district of Manaroo, with 7359 Sheep. Capabilities, 15,000 to 20,000 sheep.
BAALAND and MALAND, on the Nogoa, for the Leichhardt District, with 10,000 Sheep. Capabilities, 20,000 sheep.
WIVENHOE, 25 miles from Ipswich, with 10,000 Sheep, 4000 head of Cattle, and 700 Horses. Capabilities, 20,000 sheep and 4000 cattle.
DUNGOGIE, 70 miles from Ipswich,

STATE OF IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 11.

THE following speeches by Mr. Bright and Mr. M'Guire were made in reply to that of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel :—

Mr. Bright: With the exception of one portion of the speech of the right hon. gentleman, which, I think, was very much below the dignity of this House, and which, I think, will not add to the good feeling that ought to exist towards this House in the minds of the people of Ireland, the speech we have just heard has been one very well worth listening to, and has been marked by great moderation. (Hear, hear.) But it struck me as the right hon. gentleman was speaking that his argument, if it be held just by those with whom he sits, would lead them to propose a great alteration in the Poor Law in England and in Scotland, because I think there is not a single argument he has used which would not equally apply in favour of abolishing outdoor relief in this island. (Hear) I understand the hon. and learned gentleman opposite to propose mainly this—that the same mode of relief should exist by law and in practice in Ireland that now exists by law and in practice in England. The figures have been stated two or three times in the course of this debate, and I shall not go into them at any length; but, in reading one of the numerous pamphlets which I am glad to see are published in Ireland on social questions, I was much struck with figures which put this matter in a very strong light. Let us bear in mind that in England relief is given to all classes who are in distress—to the able-bodied ever, in the workhouse and out of the workhouse; that in Scotland relief is given in the workhouse and out of the workhouse, but not in any case by law to the able-bodied. There is a difference, therefore, between Scotland and England. In Ireland—not reckoning the 10,000 persons to whom the right hon. gentleman referred, because they are so small a proportion of those who receive relief, and of those whom we know to be in the extreme of poverty, that they do not interfere with the argument—relief is given only to those who accept it in the workhouse. From the pamphlet I gather that in 1862 there were in this country 1,142,000 persons relieved, or more than five per cent. of the population of England and Wales; in Ireland there were only 66,000 relieved, and not more than about one per cent. of the population. In England, out of all who were relieved, 13 per cent. were in and 87 out of the workhouse. In Ireland, 91 per cent. were in and only 9 per cent. out of the workhouse. Therefore, the House must admit that, making whatever we can of the exception which the Secretary for Ireland has stated, still the fact remains that of the relief given in England 87 per cent. is out of the workhouse and in Ireland only 9 per cent. It may be that the Poor Law is a law which promotes pauperism. I presume that to a certain extent that must be the case with every Poor Law in every country; but it is not enough to use the economic argument for the sake of overturning the case of the hon. and learned gentleman, because Parliament does not act upon that principle. We have in this country a Poor Law of a liberal character. In Scotland there is one somewhat less liberal; and in Ireland there is one infinitely less liberal. Now, upon what ground will anybody say that an Irishman in his own country has no claim for relief from the land and buildings and property of his country unless he will go inside the workhouse; and yet, if he crosses the Channel and goes to the county in which I live, and in which we have, as everybody knows, a large Irish population, that same man, whether he be able-bodied or not, if he be in distress and have lived among us for three years, has a right to relief from rates levied upon the land, and houses, and factories of that county? (Hear, hear.) Let some one tell me why that difference should exist. The right hon. gentleman says that because a late member of the House whom we hoped to have seen much longer on that bench—because Earl Russell in 1847 approved of the Irish Poor Law as it now exists, therefore we are to take it for granted it was and remains absolutely perfect. In 1847 the pauperism of Ireland was enormous. A bill had to be passed through a House composed mainly of the owners of land. The representatives from Ireland were for the most part owners of land there. It was a difficult thing to pass an Irish Poor Law through this House, and if it had not been for the great emergency which had arisen I know not that any Minister or Government could have passed such a law at all. At that time pauperism was so great that the Irish landowner might really fear that his estate might almost be swept away by it. I recollect that—I think it was in 1847—I was on an estate in the county of Limerick, and looking in the books of the estate, the manager told us that out of the whole rent of £14,000 which had been received in the year, £11,000 had gone in payment of poor-rate. That was a very serious state of things, and Irish landholders might well be afraid of giving a legal right of relief to a mass of pauperism which threatened to be so overwhelming. But the state of things now is very different, notwithstanding the distress which at present exists in Ireland. The population is very much less now than it was then; your system of relief will be easier administered, and the burdens on land will be very much less now than they were then. Take the speech of the right hon. baronet—his facts as regards emigration, his hopes and belief in the future—and we are coming to a state of things when labour will be more scarce, and wages will be higher, and when the pauper population will diminish year by year. If that be so, are we not coming to the time—has not the time arrived—when, without unduly burdening the land in Ireland, its main property, and without encouraging pauperism, Parliament may assimilate the Poor Law of Ireland to that which exists in this country? (Hear, hear.) We find that there are two arguments put forward against this, and neither is very creditable to Irishmen. One is that the poor people in that country have very little disinclination to accept relief; the other—and I think the right hon. baronet admitted this in his speech when he spoke of the good administration of the Poor Law in England—that there is a fear the class above the poorest could not be trusted with the administration of poor relief in Ireland as safely as the corresponding class in this country. Well, that is to your taste. It may be so; but I do not think Englishmen need be influenced by that argument. (Hear, hear.) I take it that if Ireland was a thousand miles further out in the Atlantic, Ireland would be left to settle the matter herself (hear), and between pauperism on the one side and property on the other, some mode would be found of administering the law so that justice would be done to all parties. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. baronet said things on emigration in which I agree. Indeed, I think it is evident, from some of his remarks, that he must have been a diligent reader of my speeches. (A laugh and "Hear, hear.") I quite agree with him it is the natural course of things, whether pauperism has arisen from natural causes or from bad administration, there being pauperism, it should find its way to another country where labour is in greater demand, and where wages are so much higher; but it does not follow that you should maintain a system with regard to land, with regard to religion, with regard to this question of the Poor Law, which would allow any man in Ireland to declare that he had no justice from the Imperial Parliament, and that the only place where he could expect it was a land 3000 miles off, to which, when he goes there, we generally find him carrying all that bitter hostility which has been created and has grown in the land of his birth, and which induces Irishmen to form a considerable portion of whatever party in the country of their adoption may be hostile to England. (Hear.) The Irish landowners have not, in my opinion, adopted a very far-seeing course with regard to their present or future interests. I believe the time is coming when they will find very considerable difficulties on the score of labour. They may find a difficulty in obtaining labour, an increase of wages, and then the price of land will fall. But there is something more in this than five shillings an acre in the price of land, because it would be something more than such a consideration to them if they could live happily among a population by whom they are yet considered aliens, and to whom they have never been able to bind themselves by any of those ties which, to a greater or less extent, fortunately exist in this country. (Hear, hear.) Lord Carlisle, in a speech the other day, said he approved of emigration, and hoped it would go on till the Irish labourer received in his own country the luxurious income of ten shillings a week. (Hear, hear.) Lord Carlisle is one of the most just and benevolent men living. (Hear, hear.) There is not a human being to whom he would do a harsh action or say an unkind word. (Hear, hear.) Such a consideration!—a country to occupy such an unparalleled position among the nations of Europe that this just and benevolent man wishes for emigration to go on from it till the wages of its labourers rise to 10s. a week! (Hear, hear.) When it comes to that it will not stop there, for there will be in the United States an Irish nation even greater than the Irish nation in Europe, and the power of attraction to the other side of the Atlantic will be even greater than it is now. (Hear, hear.) I wish the Irish landowners would remember what a late Lord Chancellor of Ireland said—that there had been 200 Acts of Parliament passed on behalf of the landlord, and never one, to his knowledge, on behalf of the tenant. (Hear, hear.) With regard to land, property, the Poor Law, and every other question, if there be a just principle adopted in England I would extend it to Ireland also, and if there be any just principle rejected in England, and I could discover it to be just, I would at once ask to have it adopted in Ireland. (Cheers.) Even speaking of Italy in respect of Austria, and of Poland in respect to Russia, there is, I believe, no humiliation in Europe such as that which attaches to successive Governments in this country—that we have ruled Ireland without dispute by a united Parliament for two generations, and that we find it now by the consent of every man, Catholic and Protestant, pauperized to a great extent, and disloyal and disaffected to this House and to the English Government probably more than it has been in any preceding period of its history. ("Oh, oh," and "Hear hear.") Well, I only know I heard a gentleman, a Protestant gentleman and a great landowner in the south of Ireland, who at one time held a high position in the House—I heard him say, answering in presence of a dozen persons a question put to him by a leading statesman of this country, the question being, "What would be the result if a French force landed in Bantry Bay?" that he believed such a landing would be received with universal acclamation throughout the south of Ireland. I have always been of opinion that the property of Irish landlords would be rendered of more value, their homes in the country more happy, their families more safe, by a conscientious fulfilment of the duties of the high station which they occupy among the people. And the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Hennessy) proposes only with regard to one enactment that you should make the law between the two countries equal. (Hear.) The very fact that you did this, even if the amendment itself had not any great practical result, would still be a balm to the people of Ireland. (Hear.) I believe that if the noble lord at the head of the Government could make up his mind to this small concession he would be amply compensated by the goodwill and the gratitude of the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maguire did not think that the hon. member for Birmingham needed any defence from him—(hear, hear)—but he totally dissented from the hon. baronet's estimation of the speech and of the intentions of the speaker. (Hear, hear.) There were times when it behoved those who were able to give impartial opinions to speak the truth, and their accents would sound harsh to those who wished to have the truth veiled. (Hear, hear.) He knew as much of the feelings of Ireland as most men, and he was sorry to say that there existed in that country a feeling of intense exasperation. He had no wish to exaggerate; on the contrary, he desired to put the greatest restraint both on his feelings and language, but there was the strongest possible feeling of discontent in that country. The Government might wish to hide the truth from the House, but they could not disguise the general sentiment that things were getting worse and worse there every day, and that the sooner the mass of the people, or a large portion of them, left the country, the better it would be for them. (Hear, hear.) That was not a fact which reflected great credit on this country, or on the Government of the day. (Hear, hear.) It ought to induce them to consider whether there was anything wrong in Ireland, and whether some remedy could not be provided. (Hear, hear.) The Government were most anxious to show that emigration was no injury to Ireland, and, at the same time, to represent that there was really no emigration. The right hon. baronet had talked of emigration from Germany, from Western Europe, and from Great Britain, but he never reminded the House that while thousands were emigrating from countries which contained millions, 120,000 a year were emigrating from a country which had suffered a greater diminution of its population within the last ten years than any other country in the world. (Hear, hear.) What was the 60,000 from the 20,000,000 of England, compared with the 120,000 from the 5½ millions of Ireland? (Hear.) There was no check to this stream of emigration—on the contrary, it flowed on with a deeper, stronger, and more impetuous current. It was carrying with it not the idle and dissolute, but the strong, energetic, and adventurous, and it left behind it many who with a feeling of despair regretted that they could not follow their brethren across the ocean. (Hear, hear.) There must be something wrong in such a state of things, and if there was something wrong it was but common sense—to say nothing of the honour of England—to inquire into it and energetically to endeavour to apply a remedy. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend who had made this motion did not impute the misery of Ireland to the Poor Law. His somewhat vague resolution, however, might be open to comment and misrepresentation, and he would advise him to withdraw it and to introduce a bill to amend the existing laws, which pressed hardly on the misery and poverty of the district. (Hear, hear.) He for one should be sorry to see the English law of settlement and removal introduced into Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He knew that there were many parishes in this country where it was working great cruelty, and where it was destroying property and industry. (Hear, hear.) He wished to see introduced into the three other provinces of Ireland the same system which existed in the north of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The tenant right system of Ulster was the salvation of the farmers of that province, and it was as beneficial for the landlord as for the tenant. (Hear, hear.) No such law existed in Munster; the whole population was at the mercy of the landlord. If the tenant had security for his outlay, whatever capital he possessed, either in strength or savings, would be expended on the land; he would be able to give employment at a high rate of wages, and it would be immaterial whether relief were indoor or outdoor, as it would no longer be needed. The land of Ireland was badly cultivated now, because the tenant had no security that he would reap the reward of his labour. He had no lease, and could be turned out at any time, his landlord pocketing his savings, which were represented by the improvements in the farm. The state of things was different in England from what it was in Ireland. In Ireland the tenant created everything, and the landlord comparatively nothing. In England the landlord made improvements, supplied outbuildings, fences, and drains, and the tenant was only expected to keep them in order. The consequence was that in Ireland the farmers were discontented, they could not employ labour, the rate of wages was low, and whenever pressure came there was great misery and distress. This was the patent cause of the distress in Ireland, and the sooner the Government dealt with it the better. (Hear, hear.) He denied that it was good for the country that the people should leave it. In country towns the misery of the small shopkeepers from losing their customers was astonishing. Every day they were getting worse and worse, shops were closing, houses were becoming tenantless, and a feeling of despair was rising in every man's breast. It was a state of things which the right hon. baronet the Chief Secretary, who knew so much of the country, so much of its history, so much of its traditions, and so much even of its poetry, ought to investigate, that he might learn the stern reality which stared in the face every man who loved the country and who wished to see a radical change in the circumstances of its people. (Hear, hear.) From his own knowledge he could assure the House that in the Cork union out-door relief was attended with the most beneficial result, and he would like to see an extension of the power given to the guardians. A family of five or six could be supported out of the house for as many shillings per week, while in the house the cost would be ten shillings or twelve shillings, in addition to the almost irredeemable degradation consequent upon eating poorhouse fare, wearing the poorhouse garb, and being governed by poorhouse laws. A wise and judicious, not a reckless system of outdoor relief had a tendency, he believed, to elevate the mind of the destitute man instead of degrading it, and, as in past times they had found the law capable of amendment, so might it now be further amended in this respect. It was idle to point to the small number in the workhouses of Ireland as a proof that there was no distress, for he knew that there were numbers of people who would rather die in a garret or ditch than enter the walls of a workhouse. It might sound like exaggeration, but he could quote the words of the Poor Law Commissioners to prove it. They need not be afraid of a wise administration of the Poor Law in Ireland, and if it had been wisely administered during the last twenty-five years there would not now be such associations as the right hon. baronet had turned into ridicule, and which represented the discontent and dissatisfaction of the country with the Government of England. (Hear.) No effort was made by the Government to make the people contented, and hope seemed to point across the ocean as the right receptacle for the remainder of the Irish race. They saw the Press of this country jeering, taunting, and gibeing at their expense, and he for one knew how the taunts of the great English journal struck on the blood of the young men of Ireland. Would to God that a different spirit could be infused into the hearts of those writers, for he, for one, heartily desired that the two countries should live in amity, and he would ask, in the name of humanity, that, if Ireland could not be governed by an Irish Government, English statesmen would learn to deal with her interests in a wise, just, and generous spirit. (Hear, hear.)

DR. PATTON ON THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

THE following letter from the Rev. Dr. Patton has been handed to us (the London *Patriot*) by the Rev. Newman Hall, and will, we are sure, be read with interest :—

"New Haven, Cont., February 19, 1864.

"Rev. Newman Hall.

"My dear Brother,—Your kind letter of the 27th of November, 1863, duly reached me, for which please accept my thanks. We were greatly tried at first with not only the apathy but the opposition manifested in England; for from the beginning the perpetuity and advance of slavery has been the animating principle with the rebellion, and from the first the anti-slavery principle has been energetically at work. It had to work against dreadful disadvantages and overcome long cherished obstacles. From the first the friends of the slave and of freedom saw that this war was God's plan for destroying slavery in the United States, and we felt certain of the ultimate triumph of the right. I have from the first said that this war would continue until the two objects were secured, and that these would move on together. These are the education of the North and the exhaustion of the South. These are moving on with wonderful determination and certainty. The change in public sentiment in the North on the subject of emancipation is without a parallel in the history of the world. The change in the views and the plans of the Government also are wonderful, and for which we praise God. We have now full 100,000 coloured troops; a very large portion of them three years since were slaves. The change of sentiment at the South is also amazing. Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee, all up for a free constitution prohibiting slavery. As to exhaustion of the South, that is going on satisfactorily. When it has gone but a little farther, there must be a collapse, when a peace will be established in righteousness. You may think that our armies make but slow progress; this is necessary to accomplish the end. Three armies at different points prevent the rebels from concentrating at a point advantageous to them and disadvantageous to us. By not at once destroying Charleston, they must keep a large force there. By not moving on with the Potomac army to Richmond, compels the necessity to have a large force under Lee, the rebel general. The third army at Chattanooga constantly advancing southward compels a large rebel force to resist it. Thus their forces are divided and the country exhausted, and the way is preparing for the final grand victory. Many here do not understand the programme, and on your side of the ocean they may not see the plan. You may feel assured that the determination of the North never was more fixed than now that the rebellion must be crushed, that slavery must die, and that the Union must be preserved. Matters are moving on just as fast as the providence of God judges wise and safe. North and South the sentiment is general that, come what will, slavery is dead, and that this slaveholders' rebellion has killed it. Go on, then, my dear brother; stir up British liberty-loving hearts to help us with their generous manly sympathy; and when we come out of this terrible but purifying ordeal, we will move on with you for the downfall of despotism, political and spiritual, all over the world. George Thomson had a warm reception in Boston, and will be well treated here. Blessings be with you.

"Yours truly, "W. PATTON."

ENGLISH AT LAST.—A Yorkshire jockey had occasion to go to France. When he arrived at Calais he was surprised to hear the men speaking French, the women speaking French, and even the little children jabbering away in the same tongue. In the height of the perplexity which this occasioned he retired to his hotel, and was awakened in the morning by the cock crowing, whereupon he burst into a wild exclamation of astonishment and delight, and exclaimed, "Thank goodness, there's English at last."

HOW TO EXTRACT STAINS.—Cut neatly round with a pair of scissors, and when you have made a hole sufficiently large, nothing will be found there. The simplicity of this process is as remarkable as its rapidity. One moment it's stain in, the next moment it's ta'en out.

FISH HATCHING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a lecture delivered in March last, on the subject of Fish Hatching, by that eminent naturalist Frank Buckland, M.R.C.S., and F.Z.S. It would at the present time receive more attention, from the fact of the salmon eggs lately transmitted under the persistent efforts of Mr. Youle, having been safely deposited in Victoria and Tasmania; and also that salmon have already been bred therefrom.

Mr. Buckland alludes to the fact of the eggs having been so transmitted, but pending the journey, he could only hope for their successful transportation; by this time he is acquainted with it.

You, perhaps, will agree with the writer that the hope of fish such as salmon, trout, and grayling being in course of a few years abundant in our rivers, is a matter of general interest; therefore, the devoting space in your columns to the subject of hatching fish, though at the title little attention may be attracted, still the subject is of value to everyone, and the apt, concise, and happy style of the lecturer has made the subject pleasing to the philosophic, the scientific, and last, but not least, that is to many, the commercial bearing of the subject will lead to its perusal.

The process of hatching as described is also so simple that ladies, if so inclined, might amuse themselves in the occupation. There are but five requisites, viz., some troughs, some gravel, fresh water, stillness, and darkness. The first will cost but little, and the others we have no stint for nothing.

Pending the arrival to maturity of the salmon, which by your repeated telegrams the public are being informed of fresh cases being developed almost every day from these lately imported eggs, the process might be commenced with the Murray cod, as it appears eggs from a dead fish, if not too long dead, would answer, and one cod from the Murray would, if of 20 lbs. weight only, furnish the almost incredible number of nearly five million eggs.

It is to be hoped that, ere many years, the Hunter and other rivers will be abundantly stocked, and Izaak Walton be a stock book among us, and angling the rule, instead of, as it is now, the exception.

The report of the lecture was sent me last mail, and is in the number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, March 11th.

Glebe, May 25th. E. WRIGHT.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. EDWARD HUNTER, painter, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed son JOHN, the procession to move from his residence No 352, Castlereagh-street South, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, 760, George-street, Haymarket.

FUNERAL.—The Funeral of the late the Very Rev. ARCHPRIEST THERRY will leave St. Mary's Cathedral on SATURDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PATRICK QUINN are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased daughter, MARY ANN; to move from his residence, at the rear of Lyons-terrace, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

JAMES CURTIS, undertaker.

MASONIC.—The Brethren of 267 are particularly requested to attend the Funeral of our departed brother, JAMES RANDLE, of Rushcutter's Bay, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m., TO-MORROW (Friday). Brethren of other Lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the W. M. HENRY TENNOUTH, secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers until 7 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, May 30th, for kerbing and guttering the west side of the Newtown Road, from the Enmore Road to Holt-street (about 300 yards). Specification to be seen between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock.

By order of the Chairman,
W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk, &c.
Newtown Road, May 23.

TO MASONS and CARPENTERS.—TENDERS for Work in the above branches required in the erection of two houses, on the Kellet Estate, will be received up to the 13th June. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. H. MILGROVE'S, Park-street, to whom tenders must be addressed.

CARTAGE.—AUSTRALIAN GAS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received for the Cartage of Coke and sundries to and from the Works in Darling Harbour, or as may be required. The price to be stated at per ton or per load, within the various circuits of half mile, one mile, one and half, and two miles from the Works. Further particulars may be had from the Foreman. Tenders to be addressed to the ENGINEER, before the 1st June next.

TENDERS required for Zinc Roofing a house. Apply 92 and 94, King street.

TENDERS wanted, to erect a Photographic Gallery, at Mr. LIDDELL'S, 396, George-street.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, I.O.O.F., M.U.—Required a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for the Odd Fellows' Medical Institute. Particulars can be obtained by applying to Mr. G. LANE, 359, George-street; or to the Secretary, at the Institute, 343, Sussex-street, where applications, with testimonials, may be left until FRIDAY, 27th instant.

CHARLES LANGFORD, secretary.

NOTICE.—The proprietor of SYDNEY PUNCH respectfully informs the public that the whole of the space allotted to advertisements has been taken up. Advertisements unavoidably omitted from the first number shall be duly inserted in the second issue. PUNCH Office, 2, Hunter-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.

The circulation of this WEEKLY JOURNAL exceeds 10,000 copies.

On and after the present date, when sent through the Post Office, the price will be ONE POUND for FOUR QUARTERS, payable in advance.

Single Number.....Fourpence.
Stamped.....Fivepence.

The Country Edition is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY MORNINGS, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY MORNING, at five o'clock.

The following are the cash terms of advertising :—

Two lines, and under..... 1s.
Four lines, ditto..... 2s.
Six lines, ditto..... 3s.
Right lines, ditto..... 4s.
Ten lines, ditto..... 5s.

And Threepence for every additional line for each insertion.

Advertisements for both the TOWN and COUNTRY EDITIONS must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, 1st April.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two 5s, four 7s. 6d., six 10s, twelve 18s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

DR. WEST has REMOVED to Radnor-place, 389, Bourke-street, opposite Iredale's cottage—two doors above the Wesleyan Chapel.

ENAMELLED SLATE BATHS, hot and cold Shower Baths, at ADGER'S new Hair Cutting Rooms, 313, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL, Brisbane Steam Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

LOOK at my Baby's Likeness!—isn't it beautiful? MORRIS, in Pitt-street, took it.

MEDICAL CARD.—I, the undersigned, have THIS DAY taken into PARTNERSHIP, B. FYFFE, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., late of Raymond Terrace. The practice will in future be carried on under the title of Messrs. PRINGLE and FYFFE. G. H. PRINGLE, M.D. Parramatta, May 16th, 1864.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., 124, Phillip-street. Private surgery for advice and medicine.

MR. GOODAL, Discount and Share Broker, Brydon's-buildings, Queen-street, Brisbane.

MRS. NORDERN, purchaser of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's Left-off Clothes. 169, South Head Rd.

MACLEOD, CARTER, and CO., General Merchants, Commission and Squatters' Agents, Bowen, Port Denison, Queensland.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Consult Dr. DAWSON, M.R.C.S.L., and author of the "Mysteries of Nature," a Medical Work on Marriage, Impotence, &c. Price 2s. 6d., post 3s. 106, Elizabeth-street North.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, that he has Removed his business from George-street, near the Joint Stock Bank, to Cathedral House, 582, George-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

D. W. CLARKSON, tailor, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed from 311 to 279, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

D. A. DAVIS, Accountant.

Sydney, 23rd May.

PUBLICANS.—Applications for Billiard and Bagatelle Permissions must be renewed. C. DELOHERY, Park-street.

POST-OFFICE HOTEL.—Poultry Dinners in the large saloon Every Day, consisting of soups, roast and boiled turkeys, roast geese and apple sauce, roast ducks, boiled fowls and bacon, stewed ditto with mushrooms, pies, puddings, &c., &c., included, two shillings, at a quarter-past 1 sharp.

PROFESSOR DRABWELL (Visitor), Medical Herbalist, has taken the premises 146, Pitt-street, Sydney, adjoining Caxton printing office; will OPEN 1st June next. Letters received at 146, Pitt-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of the late lamented Father THERRY, taken from the life—Copies of the above may be obtained at Messrs. BALDWIN'S, 11, Hunter-street.

REMOVAL—N. CASTON, from 8, Macquarie-place, to 6, Custom House-buildings, opposite.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st June, the undersigned will REMOVE to their Stores, in Pitt-street North, known as Newton's-buildings. KEELE and CO. Hunter-street, March 1st, 1864

SIR JOSEPH BANKS MARINE FAMILY HOTEL, Botany Bay. VICKERS MOYSE.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Accountant, Average Stater, and Estate Agent. 10, Exchange, Sydney.

WILLS, from one guinea, prepared at Mr. DELOHERY'S Office, Park-street, near George-street.

£2000 TO LEND, in sums from £50 upwards. JAMES GREER, solicitor, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street.

SHARES, for SALE, by the undersigned.—
Bank of New South Wales
City Bank
Australasian Steam
Hunter River New Steam
Sydney Insurance
United
Pacific
New South Wales Marine
Wallsend Coal
Minmi Coal
Peak Downs Copper
DEBENTURES—
Colonial Sugar Company, 8 per cent.
WANTED, to purchase
Australian Joint Stock Bank.
W. BARTON, 341, George-street.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE: Peak Downs Copper shares, and TO SELL:
City Bank
Union Bank
Clarence and Richmond Steam
Hunter River New Steam
Sydney Fire Insurance
United Fire and Marine
Waratah Coal
Fitzroy Iron.
W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street.

BALL AND EVENING COSTUME, DINNER DRESSES, &c., &c.—DAVID JONES and COMPANY will have the pleasure of exhibiting, THIS DAY and during the week,

A very recherche collection of
BALL and EVENING DRESSES.

Having given very minute attention to the selection of the CHOICEST and most BEAUTIFUL STYLES for the approaching festive season,

D. J. and CO. now submit an UNPARALLELED stock.

Their importations, ex mail steamer
MADRAS
ALFORD
TRANSATLANTIC,
and other recent arrivals,
embrace an exquisite variety of
WREATHS, BOUQUETS, CLUSTERS,
HEAD DRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
ORNAMENTS, for Dresses.
Ditto for the Hair
Rich MOIRE ANTIQUES (in delicate shades)
French Plain GLACES and Taffetas (choice colours)
Rich BROCHE CRYSTALIZE SILKS
Ditto TOUT CUIT SATINS
Beautifully embroidered GRENADINE SKIRTS
FRENCH BLOND (black and white)
Fancy TISSUE and silk thread GRENADINE ROBES
Broche, SYLPHIDE, and TULLE DRESSES
(with puffings and ruchings).
Tinselled TULLE and TARLATAN SKIRTS
Rich Soufflé GRENADINE ditto
in great profusion.
Also,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 WHITE GRENADINES (by the yard)
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 WHITE and COLOURED TULLES
6-4, 8-4, 10-4 French CAMBRAYS
8-4, 10-4, 12-4 BRUXELLES NETS
French CRAPES in all shades
Real LACES in every variety and width
Rich French SASH RIBBONS
PARIS GLOVES in delicate shades
finest qualities.
345, and 347, George-street.
Carriage Entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

BERLIN BAZAAR, 6, Hunter-street.—W. LEIPOLD having resolved to remove his old business from 6, Hunter-street to his lately purchased Fancy Repository, at 366, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street, begs leave to inform the public that he intends SELLING OFF from THIS DAY, the 26th instant, the whole of his extensive and well selected Stock at greatly reduced prices, at the old establishment, 6, Hunter-street. Ladies intending to purchase for Bazaars will find this an opportunity rarely to be met with.

CONFIRMATION Caps, at Mrs. MAY'S, 351, George-street, opposite Post Office.

PORTMANTEAUS, large size, for 30s. M'MAHON'S Portmanteau Warehouse.

PORTMANTEAUS, for Railway travelling. M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

PORTMANTEAUS and Travelling BAGS, in every variety, at M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

THE Cheapest and Best Colonial-made TOPS are to be had at C. LEMAIRE'S. Shopkeepers supplied at 2s per dozen, assorted sizes; also a superior kind of TOYS, at £7 10s per case, at C. LEMAIRE'S wholesale and retail toy warehouse, opposite the Market, George-street.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. GREEN, HERALD Office.

LAW and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, ex Transatlantic—
Bullen and Leake's Precedents of Pleadings in Personal Actions in the Superior Courts of Common Law, with notes and an appendix, second edition, 1863, half-calf
Gale's Treatise on the Law of Easements, 3rd edition, by W. H. Willes, 1862, half-calf
Lindley on the Law of Partnership, including its application to Joint Stock and other companies, with a supplement, 2 vols., calf, 1863.
Pulling's Law and Practice relating to Attorneys general and special, including Proctors, Conveyancers, Scriveners, Land Agents, House Agents, &c., and offices usually held by them, and the Law of Costs as between party and party, and attorney and client, 3rd edition, 1862, half-calf.
Rouse's Practical Man, giving 400 forms in legal matters, with tables and rules, &c., &c., 1863, calf
Questions for Law Students on the Fifth Edition of Stephen's New Commentaries on the Laws of England, 1863, cloth
Smith on the Law of Master and Servant, including Masters and Workmen, with an Appendix of Statutes, second edition, calf
Smith's Elementary View of the Proceedings in an Action at Law, eighth edition, by S. Prentice, 1863, calf
Stokes on the Liens of Attorneys, Solicitors, and other legal practitioners
Every Man's Own Lawyer, a Handy Book of the Principles of Law and Equity, comprising the Rights and Wrongs of Individuals, &c., by a Barrister, second edition, enlarged, 1863, cloth
Bagster's Church Services, 2 thin vols.—Vol 1, Morning; Vol 2, Evening—morocco extra; also in morocco, flexible covers
Shakespeare, edited by Howard Staunton, illustrated by John Gilbert, 3 vols. royal octavo, half-bound morocco extra
Bonar's Memoir and Remains of the Rev. Robert Murray M'Cheyne, 12mo, half-calf extra
Common Prayer, large print, octavo, blue calf, gilt edges
Illustrated London News, July to December, 1863, 1 vol. cloth, gilt edges. 24s
Punch, July to December, 1863, 1 vol. cloth, 10s 6d
Chambers' Information for the People, 2 vols., 18s 6d
The Pulpit, Vol 84, July to December, 1863, containing 77 sermons by eminent living ministers, 9s 6d, by post 10s 6d
One Hundred and Sixteen Sermons by the Hon. and Rev Baptist W. Noel, with 162 Sermons by other Minister (selected from the Pulpit), vol. 2
Stanley's Sermons before the Prince of Wales during his Tour in the East, 12s, by post 13s
Keith's Evidence of Prophecy, 28th edition, much enlarged, 9s 6d, by post 11s
Poems by Jean Ingelow, 5th edition, 7s, by post 7s 6d
Man and his Money: Its use and abuse, by the Rev. W. K. Tweedie, D.D., 5s, by post 5s 6d
Johnson's Cottage Gardener's Dictionary, 7th edition, 1863, 9s 6d, by post 8s
Beeton's Book of Household Management, 1863, 10s, by post 12s
——— Book of Garden Management, 10s, by post 11s
Churchill on the Diseases of Women, 5th edition, enlarged, 1864, 16s, by post 18s
Rankine's Manual of the Steam Engine and other Prime Movers, 15s, by post 16s 6d
The British Commonwealth, or a Commentary on the Institutions and Principles of British Government, by Homersham Cox, 18s, by post 19s
Stories and Sketches by James Payn, 10s 6d, by post 11s 2d
Whiteside's Italy in the 19th century, in 1 vol., 16s, by post 17s
Darwin's Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of a Voyage Round the World, 12s, by post 13s
An Old Man's Thoughts about Many Things, 10s 6d, by post 11s 6d
Roads and Rails and their Sequences, Physical and Moral, by W. Bridges Adams, 14s, by post 15s
The Shot-gun and Sporting Rifle, and Dogs, Ponies, Ferrets, &c., by Stonehenge, 15s, by post 14s 6d
Correspondence of Leigh Hunt, 2 vols., 30s, by post 32s
Recent Recollections of the Anglo-American Church in the United States, by an English Layman, 2 vols, 24s, by post 25s 6d
Handbook to the Cathedrals of England, numerous illustrations, 2 vols., 32s, by post 34s
Life in the South from the commencement of the War, by a Blockaded British Subject, 2 vols., 28s, by post 30s
Jukes' Students' Manual of Geology, 15s, by post 16s 6d
Social Life in Munich, by Edward Wilberforce, 13s, by post 14s
Forsyth's Life of Cicero, with illustrations, 2 vols., 24s, by post 25s 6d
Townsend's Manual of Dates, a dictionary of reference, 16s 6d, by post 18s
Victor Hugo, a Life related by one who has witnessed it, including Ines de Castro, and other unpublished works, 2 vols., 28s, by post 30s
Journal of a Tour in Italy, by Chr. Wordsworth, 2 vols., 18s 6d, by post 20s
How's Freemasons' Manual, or Illustrations of Masonry, 13s, by post 14s 3d
Somerville on the Connexion of the Physical Sciences, 9th edition, 10s 6d. by post 11s 6d
Davidson's Translation of Virgil, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, enlarged, with key, 8vo, cloth, 6s, by post 7s 6d
Laurie's High Rate Interest Tables, 5 to 9½ per cent., 9s 6d, by post 10s 6d
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence, 6s 6d, by post 7s
Templeton's Mechanics' Workshop Companion, 7s, by post 7s 6d
——— Engineers' and Machinists' Assistant, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Hamilton's Select Psalmody for the Pianoforte or Organ, 4s, by post 4s 8d
Cameron's edition of Smith's Anthems, 2s, by post 2s 4d.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

STANLEY'S WOODLAND WHISPERS WALTZES, solo 2s. 6d.; duets, 3s.
Queen of the Harvest, Water Sprite, and Songs of the Woods Waltzes, by Charles Coote; solos and duets 3s. each
A supply of these admired sets just received and on SALE, by the Trustees of J. R. CLARKE'S Estate, Music Repository, 350, George-street, next Flavello's.

J. B. NORTH has much pleasure in thanking his friends and the public for the liberal manner in which they have supported him, and, remembering the old and trite adage about small profits and quick returns, assures them that they will not have to pay for the bad debts of others, as is often the case in the wine trade, he being determined to buy and sell for cash, and thus give his customers who pay cash the benefit.

None but the best articles are sold, and if not approved the money will be returned.

Assorted cases made up, and every effort made to suit the convenience of customers.

The spacious cellars are stocked with the choicest descriptions of all kinds of Wines, Spirits, and Beer, and purchasers are invited to call and sample for themselves:—

SPIRITS.
BRANDY—Martell's brown .. 23s per gallon
Hennessey's pale .. 24s ditto
Finest cognac, 5 years old 25s ditto
1 DOZEN CASES.
Good pale cognac .. .. .. 40s per dozen
Superior ditto .. .. .. 50s ditto
Otard's, and other best brands 55s ditto
RUM—WEST INDIA (Lowndes' Lemon Hart's & Preston's) 28 o.p., guaranteed, 15s per gallon, or 35s per dozen
10 o.p., ditto, 13s 6d ditto, 32s ditto
PINE APPLE, very old, 40s per dozen
WHISK